

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED

A Merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter.



250,000 Bus. Concrete Elevator of the Milwaukee Western Malt Co., at Milwaukee.
[Description on page 95]

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In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

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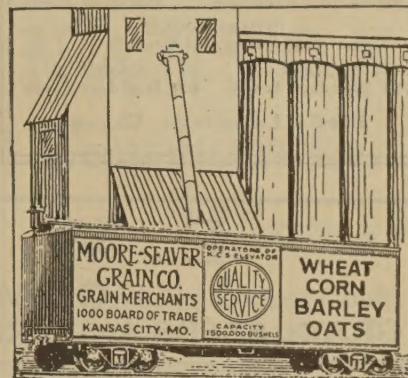
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Transportation Troubles New York Dealers

The inroads upon the business of railroads being made by truck lines and independent truckers was the leading topic to be discussed at the annual mid-winter meeting of the New York Hay & Grain Dealers Ass'n, held at the Onondaga Hotel, Syracuse, Jan. 20.

PRES. E. B. MURPHY, Syracuse, presided at both business sessions.

Reports from delegates indicated wide differences in the volume of hay moved in different territories. The consensus of opinion reflected short supplies of second cutting alfalfa before spring.

PAYNE WILLIAMS, New York, ass'n traffic advisor, detailed the present freight rate structure on hay, and railroad efforts to increase the minimum weight required to constitute a carload.

"Increasing the minimum carload weights required for hay," said Mr. Williams, "is likely to drive greater volumes of this business to the trucks." Efforts are being made to secure legislation regulating the trucking business in New York state. Should this be made to apply in the cities as effectively as in the country we may expect a marked increase in the use of horses for draying and delivery purposes in New York City. This would improve the New York market for hay and grain.

AFTERNOON SESSION

HORACE STONE, Syracuse, state assemblyman, was the first speaker at the second session. He reviewed some of the problems which now confront the legislature. Calling particular attention to unbalanced budgets, and the reduced incomes from all forms of taxation.

"Our nation," said Mr. Stone, "is paying the penalty for former excesses." Efforts to control the law of supply and demand by legislation, he felt, must always end in failure. It is the duty of the people and their commercial activities to support the government, not the duty of government to support the people. Government aid is best effected by reduced expenses, which will reduce the tax burden of the people.

PROF. L. A. BRYAN, Syracuse University, classed transportation as the second largest industry in the country, and predicted ultimate co-ordination of trucks, railroads, and barge lines into an efficient system.

"Little hope exists," said Prof. Bryan, "for the return of passenger business to the railroads." Trucks are rapidly eating their way into the local freight business, for distances of 200 miles and more. But it is doubtful that legislation can control the trucks. Not more than 6% of them could be classed as common carriers.

T. J. BROTHERS, Syracuse, believed the crest of attacks against the trucks has been reached and prejudice is beginning to wane into sane reasoning. Trucks will take their rightful place in the transportation system of the nation, and the public investment in highways will win protection as have railroads.

Trucks, declared Mr. Brothers, render a personalized service, filling the public demand for reduced time and reduced costs between the producer and the consumer. As big as the truck interests have grown, they deserve the cooperation of the railroads. Primarily they are units of private transportation and interstate regulations would affect only about 2% of those in use. Yet federal regulation is likely to come eventually, and may prove effective if the truck codes in various states become co-ordinated.

A move to establish a federal hay inspector in New York state, was felt to be premature, and was voted down.

Discussion favored holding the annual convention in Syracuse next August.

Adjourned *sine die*.

Concrete Storage Annex at Milwaukee

In designing the 250,000 bus. of additional storage required by the Milwaukee Western Malt Co., Milwaukee, Wis., the engineers overcame the limitations of the available site by making the upper part of the structure 14 ft. wider than the ground area available by cantilevering out 20 ft. above the rail.

On the ground the building measures 39 ft., 6 ins. by 56 ft., 7 ins., and above 53 ft., 6 ins. by 56 ft., 7 ins. From top of foundation slab to main roof is 135 ft., 6 ins., and on top of this is a large cupola 24 ft., 6 ins. high. Being close to the river wood piles were required under the entire foundation.

The main part of the storage is divided into 13 bins, 120' high; twelve of which are used for storage and the thirteenth used for the stairway, employee's lift and an elevator leg.

The cantilever part (14' x 56' 7") has one lower and one upper set of bins, each set 20' high, and has four work floors running over the whole area of cantilever part. The lower set of bins is divided into ten bins, while the upper set is divided into four bins.

As the bottom slab of bins in the main storage is high above the foundation slab, an airy basement is provided. With the arrangement of basement walls, the basement is divided into several different rooms partly used for offices, work rooms and also to house the lower conveying machinery.

Every floor, in the cantilever part, the basement, and the cupola, is abundantly supplied with large steel windows, furnished with explosion proof hardware for the ventilators.

The main stairway, placed in the well, is of steel construction, running from the basement up to the gallery floor (main roof). Intermediate landings are provided, to make stair and employees' lift accessible to each floor in the cantilever part. Small stairways are provided in several of the basement rooms to make them accessible from outside.

A door placed in the first floor of the cantilever part permits direct communication between this floor and the present unit A. All inside doors, and several outside doors, are automatic fire doors.

One of the two steel elevator legs is located in present unit B, and the other between the new storage and present unit A. These legs run up outside the wall, securely braced to the new concrete structure and the head and driving machinery are supported from small concrete "doghouses" hung on the side of the main structure and cupola near the top.

The elevator leg in the stairwell, receives grain either from a small receiving sink adjacent to the track scale, or from a reversible screw conveyor from the present unit A. The grain is elevated to the cupola and discharged thru a trolley spout into the various bins.

Elevator leg No. 3, placed between the new storage and present unit A, runs up to the doghouse at top of cupola and discharges grain into a screw conveyor, and from the end of this thru a trolley spout the grain is distributed into the various bins.

Elevator No. 2 receives grain in present unit B, elevating it to the top of the main cantilever part and, thru a screw conveyor placed in the top floor, discharges the grain to the upper four bins.

On the third floor are one No. 8 "millerator," one No. 25 receiving separator, and six dust collectors. On the second floor are two cylinder separators, and two Invincible Malt Separators. On the first floor are two Invincible Needle Screen separators, a 30" Reel, and a double aspirator. From this floor, an 18" malt belt conveyor leads into the top of the present unit B.

The lower bins are discharged into a screw conveyor supported along the side of the new structure.

All motors used were type A R Z, totally

enclosed, fan cooled, with starter equipment meeting Fire Underwriter's specifications for this Class 2, group G, location which covers atmosphere containing grain dust.

The employees' elevator runs from the basement to a platform in the gallery which supports the head drive.

An automatic power shovel is placed on the side of the new structure adjacent to the receiving sink.

The Burrell Engineering & Construction Co. had the contract for the complete structure, except sheet metal and machinery.

See illustration on outside front cover.

Would Abolish His Own Job

Jewell Mayes, sec'y of the Missouri State Board of Agriculture for the past 18 years, has recommended the abolishment of his own job, which pays a yearly salary of \$3,000.

The confidence the state senate had in Mr. Mayes was not misplaced when the senate in a resolution asked him for recommendations for economical administration of agriculture.

Mr. Mayes recommends that the State Board of Agriculture and State Fair Boards be abolished, and that a state department of agriculture be created in charge of a commissioner of agriculture, that the state marketing bureau be abolished. He recommends the abolishment of all of the departmental bureaus and the entire reorganization of the work under a commissioner of agriculture, effecting a saving of not less than \$127,060.

Meeting Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Iowa

[Continued from page 113]

all taken care of promptly, or as soon as the company desired the funds for rebuilding. Our reserves are still adequate and we can still continue our record of not having to levy two assessments in one year or a regular and extra assessment.

We lost three old members, companies that went out of business, and secured three new ones. Our dues have been reduced the past year by discontinuing the car dues. We have cut down on the number of office rooms and amount of help, and reductions in salaries, rent, number of telephones and janitor service have been made to meet the reduced income.

The resolutions were read by Milford Beeghley of Pierson and were adopted unanimously without debate.

Gov. Clyde Herring was commended for his proclamation to halt foreclosures.

Resolutions also asked support for commodity marketing organizations and asked that the state law be clarified regarding liens and chattels for the protection of co-operatives.

Delegates considered the passage of a domestic allotment bill valueless for Iowa unless cognizance be taken of hogs and corn.

The resolutions pointed out that should the present trend of economic pressure be followed much further it would result in wholesale bankruptcy of agriculture.

To those of our readers who are in the habit of forming their opinion of the flax market trend by watching prices at Minneapolis and Duluth, we wish to say that in our opinion, at this time of year it is the Argentine market which dominates the industry. Receipts of domestic flax are so insignificant that the market is purely nominal. Turning to the Argentine we note that price in Buenos Aires Jan. 28 is 9.15 pesos per 100 kilos (equivalent to 60½¢ per bushel in Buenos Aires). This is the time when ordinarily there is the greatest flax movement from South America. Altho the Argentine crop is easily 20,000,000 bus. short of last year's output, yet exports are moving out just as rapidly as last year, and the price of seed has actually advanced 2¢ a bushel from Dec. 1 when the new seed began to press on the market.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

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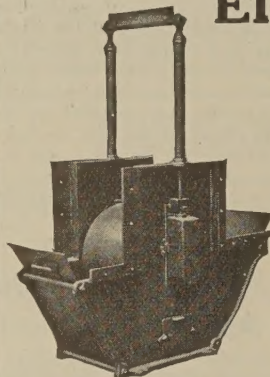
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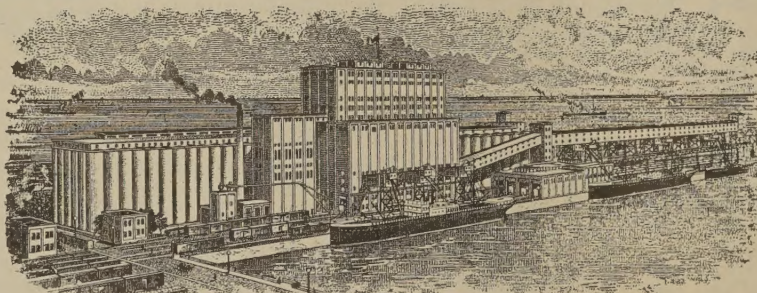
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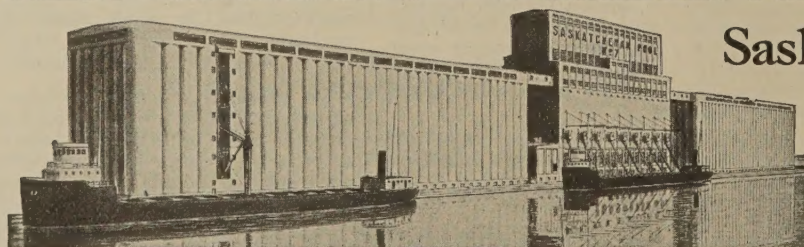
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The rate for advertisements in this department is 25 cents per type line each insertion

ELEVATORS FOR SALE

ILLINOIS—Elevator, warehouse and coal business for sale or lease; priced right; owner paralyzed. H. H. Lawless, Loraine, Ill.

CENTRAL KANSAS—10,000 bu. modern iron-clad elevator for sale; coal and feed can be handled. Lumber yard across street that can be bought or leased. Address 69V9 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

NO NEED FOR FORMALITIES—You don't need an introduction to Journal Want-Ads. They will help you without, whatever your problems may be.

IOWA—Two elevators in one of the best grain territories in Northwest Iowa for sale. Also handle coal, seed, twine and livestock. No competitor here. Priced right. Address 70A5 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

ILLINOIS—25,000 bus. elvtr. for sale on C. M. & St. P. R. R. and C. B. & Q. R. R. Handles sidelines of lumber, coal, cement, seeds, twine, tile and feed. Cheap for quick sale. Address 70C2, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

On the other end of the Journal's "Wanted—For Sale" columns you will find 9,000 grain dealers anxious to know what you have for them.

MICHIGAN—14,000 bu. grain and bean elevator for sale, also retail business of seeds, feeds, fence, posts and coal, nearest coal yard 5½ miles away, excellent farming territory. Address 70C8, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

CENTRAL KANSAS—30,000 bus. elevator for sale; on Santa Fe R. R.; good wheat, corn and feed territory; feed grinder and ton feed mixer; modern in every way; good neighborhood and long established trade; priced right. Address 69Y13 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

BARGAIN IF TAKEN AT ONCE—Some one is always looking for an elevator at a good grain point and reads these ads just like you're doing now, so if you wish to dispose of your present property, enlarge your present interests, or embark in the grain business. USE these columns to your best advantage just as others are doing. WE WILL assist you in the composition of copy free. We are in business to be of service to YOU. There is no wrong time to put an ad in the columns of the Journal. TRY IT.

ELEVATORS FOR SALE

SOUTHEASTERN NEB.—20,000 bu. modern ironclad elevator for sale, coal and feed can be handled; easy term payment. Address 69Z5, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

INDIANA—Centrally located elevator for sale or lease; feed, seed and coal; raring to go. Address 70B7, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

WEST UNION, MINN.—Elevator and feed mill for sale; equipment and everything in first class condition. For further information write or call on J. H. Nieters, West Union, Minn.

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AN ILLINOIS elevator company running a 3 line ad in one issue says: "We had 25 applications from that ad. Thank you."

ELEVATORS WANTED

WANT TO LEASE OR BUY elevator. Central Illinois preferred. Submit your proposition immediately. Write 70C10, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

WANT TO BUY elevator in good grain shipping territory Ohio, Ind. or Ill. preferred. Give full details on volume of grain and sidelines handled, equipment and price. Address 70C5, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

IF YOU DO NOT find the elevator you want advertised, place your wants in the "Elevators Wanted" section and you will receive full particulars regarding many desirable properties not yet advertised.

MILLS FOR SALE

PENNSYLVANIA—50-bbl. flour mill in fine country for sale; well established business; everything new in 1920; at a sacrifice. Write R. B. Myers & Son, Biglerville, R. D. 2, Pa.

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STOP! READ! THINK! One advertiser writes, "Your service brought me 24 replies." We can do the same for you. Don't wait, write now"

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

\$3500 BUYS CONTROL int. \$7000 mill feed corp. Accumulating surplus now. \$2000 required. Address 70A8 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

IOWA—Grain business for sale; elevator capacity 45,000, corncribs 10,000; also handle coal, seeds, posts, etc. Located in reliable crop territory Northwestern Iowa. Address 70C1, Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated, Chicago, Ill.

WHATEVER your business may be, it will find a ready market if advertised in the "Business Opportunities" columns of **GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS**, Chicago. 9,800 grain men look to these columns twice each month for real opportunities.

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SMALL OR MEDIUM sized grain business wanted in Kans., Tex. or Okla. Address 70C9, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

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Record of Receipts—We have a small stock of these Price Current Grain Reporter form 83 which we are selling out at bargain prices. They are good grain receiving records, size 15½x10½ ins., 150 pages, linen ledger paper, well bound, with cols. for "Date, Driver, Gross, Tare, Net, Bus., Price, Kind, Seller, Amount," in the order named. Priced at only \$2.25, as is. Order Form 83 Special.

Feed Trade Manual, a reference book for all engaged in the custom grinding and mixing of feeds. Contains hundreds of formulas for all kinds of feed for any section of the country. Data about state feed laws, feedingstuff definitions, weights, ingredient composition and useful facts for the feed industry are also included and indexed. One soiled shelfworn copy, \$1.00 plus postage. Order Feed Manual Special.

Gold Bricks of Speculation, a study of speculation and its counterfeits and an expose of the methods of bucketshop and "Get-Rich-Quick" swindles. We have a few of these interesting books soiled from display, written by John Hill, Jr., of the Chicago Board of Trade, which we will send on receipt of \$1.00 each and postage to carry. Weight 4 lbs. Order "Gold Bricks of Speculation Special."

Record of Cars Shipped—A few copies of Form 85 are being closed out at greatly reduced prices. They are complete car recording forms with 80 double pages, good grade linen ledger paper, well bound with cloth back and corners. Size 9½x12 ins. Column headings from left to right are, "Date Sold, Date Shipped, Car No., Initials, To Whom Sold, Destination, Grain, Grade Sold, Their Insp., Discount, Amount Freight, Our Weight, Bushels, Destination, Bushels, Over, Short, Price, Amount, Freight, Other Chgs., Remarks." A good buy at \$2.25. Order Form 85.

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Barley Improvement Conference

A group of eighty maltsters, college and federal scientists, extension service workers and barley merchants met in Minneapolis Jan. 25 and 26 for the purpose of discussing each others problems. The express purpose of the conference was to develop a better understanding among the various groups concerned in solving the many interrelated problems of producing, handling and processing the barley crop. The meeting was well attended by maltster companies, barley merchants and college officials from Illinois, Iowa, Montana, Wisconsin, Minnesota and North Dakota.

The two-day meeting was sponsored by the Northwest Crop Improvement Ass'n representing the commercial trade and the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the state agricultural colleges.

H. R. SUMNER, sec'y of the Crop Improvement Ass'n, in opening the conference stated, "We are meeting here in the very heart of the barley territory. The Minneapolis market alone receives over 19,000,000 bus. of barley a year. This combined with the 16,000,000 received at Duluth represents a total of approximately 35,000,000 bus. handled in this particular area. Nearly three-fourths of the barley received on the Minneapolis market is taken by the malting trade. Minnesota leads all states in the production of barley with about 49,000,000 bus. annually.

H. L. WALSTER, dean of the North Dakota Agricultural College at Fargo, pleaded for greater attention to the place of barley in the farm cropping system. He created quite a stir when he demonstrated with eleven years of experimental data that certain practical soil treatment in North Dakota might increase the yield of barley twelve or fifteen bushels per acre. "Under soil and climatic conditions at Fargo we have been able to obtain an average yield of nearly 68 bus. of barley per acre on a rotation consisting of potatoes, wheat, barley and three years of alfalfa."

Barley has a great many uses, ranging all the way from baby foods to vinegar.

C. G. BUCHER, barley merchant for the VanDusen-Harrington Co., said: Farmers raising barley for delivery at the elevator should raise the kind of barley most acceptable to the trade. It is all right to raise feed barley if you expect to feed it, but if you plan to ship it to the terminals it should be understood that normally the ordinary market pays ten or fifteen cents a bushel more for high class malting barley than for ordinary feedstuff.

The malting trade requires a starchy, mellow, six-rowed barley of high uniform germinating quality and one capable of retaining a high percentage of extract. This trade objects to the hard, flinty type of barley, barley containing other foreign grains, or barley that has been damaged by heat, scab or mold. A 2% mixture of wheat in barley will make it subject to rejection since the wheat doughs up or will not convert at the same temperature as the barley, thus causing difficulty in extraction. The barley hull should be of a medium thickness, unbroken, and it should adhere to the kernel.

E. C. CHRISTL, of the Froedtert Grain & Malt Co., said: The grain should not be threshed too close because this will break off the beard and part of the husk, perhaps damaging the germ, and sometimes causing the husk to be loosened. The chaff or husk of barley is necessary in preparing a proper filter bed for extraction. Furthermore hulled grain has a tendency to develop mold more readily, also the germ is sometimes injured and the grain does not grow, causing an inactivity of the enzymes.

Professor Stoa of North Dakota: In the recognized prize barley malting area the varieties that return the highest price per acre to

the grower are Velvet, Wisconsin 38 and the Manchuria and Oderbrucker types. It is true that Velvet and Wisconsin 38 will not yield quite so much on the average as a variety known as Trebi, yet when this grain is raised for market the discount on Trebi will more than make up for the difference in yield. The market barleys recommended by the different states present at the conference, are in general somewhat similar in type and include varieties such as Wisconsin 38, Velvet, Odessa and Manchuria.

For the farmer who is producing barley primarily as a feed crop there is an entirely different situation because in this instance he wishes to obtain maximum yields per acre. Consequently in the territory outside of the prize barley area, we would suggest that Trebi has been found to be the highest yielding variety, and perhaps should be considered by the farmer raising barley for feed.

In local communities the variety of barley raised should be standardized on the basis of majority rule. For instance, if a farmer living in a good malting barley producing community

should attempt to raise Trebi he would soon ruin the local market because a mixture of Trebi in Velvet is quite objectionable and the presence of the Trebi raised by a few farmers would first jeopardize and then injure the barley market for all others shipping from that particular point.

Dr. DUPONT of the brewers' Wahl-Henius Institute said: The Trebi barley is probably the worst variety we have for the malting industry. In using barley malt in the brewery we expect at a certain time a definite coagulation of albuminoids. With Trebi malt we do not obtain this coagulation, thus the proteins, which have been extracted are in a gelatinous form. This gelatinous condition prevents rapid filtration thereby causing a lengthening in time of filtration. This is a serious objection and in addition to this difficulty there exists a tendency for continuous precipitation of these particular albuminoids. Therefore it is practically impossible to produce a beer from Trebi which is chill-proof or stable. From a brewer's standpoint Trebi is definitely out of the question and it is so detrimental and so extremely objectionable that the mixture of the variety even in small amounts injures the quality of such a lot of grain.

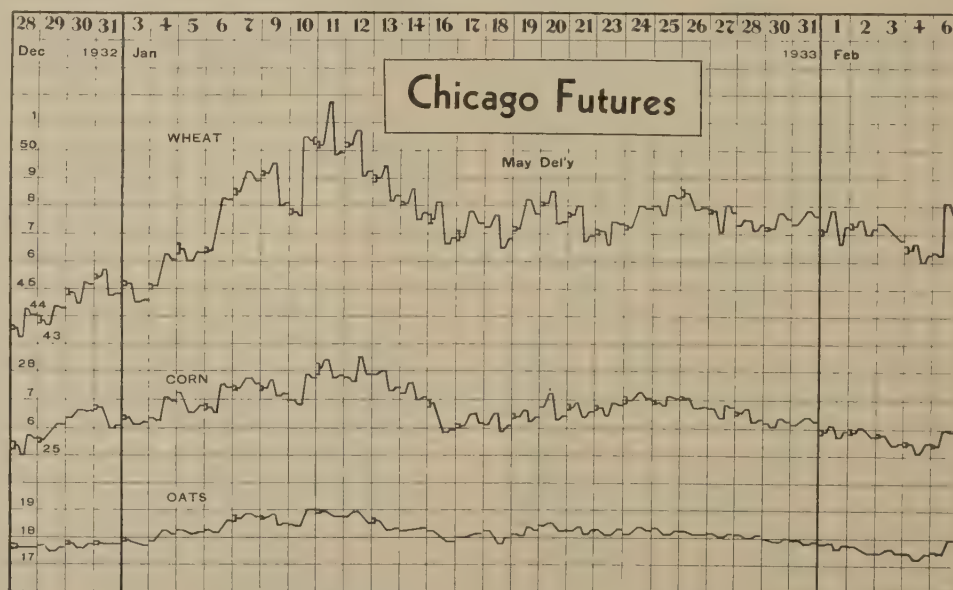
PROFESSOR FERRIN, of Minnesota, ex-[Concluded on page 99]

Daily Closing Prices

The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley for May delivery at following markets for the past two weeks have been as follows in cents per bushel:

		Wheat													
		Jan. 25.	Jan. 26.	Jan. 27.	Jan. 28.	Jan. 30.	Jan. 31.	Feb. 1.	Feb. 2.	Feb. 3.	Feb. 4.	Feb. 6.	Feb. 7.	Feb. 7.	Feb. 7.
Chicago	.....	48 1/4	47 3/4	47 5/8	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 5/8	47 1/4	47 3/8	46 3/4	46 1/4	47 1/8	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
*Winnipeg	.....	40 3/4	40 1/4	40 3/8	40 3/4	39 3/4	39 1/2	39 3/4	39 3/8	39 1/4	39 1/4	39 3/8	39 3/4	39 3/4	39 3/4
*Liverpool	.....	48 3/4	49	48 1/2	48 3/4	48 3/8	48	47 1/2	48	47 3/4	47 3/4	47 3/4	47 3/4	47 3/4	47 3/4
Kansas City	.....	41 1/4	41 1/8	41 1/8	40 3/4	41 1/8	41 3/8	40 3/4	40 3/8	40 1/2	40 1/2	41 1/8	41 3/8	41 3/8	41 3/8
Minneapolis	.....	46 3/4	46 3/8	46	45 1/2	45 3/4	45 3/8	45 3/4	45 3/8	44 3/4	44 3/4	44 3/4	46 1/8	46 1/8	46 1/8
Duluth, durum	.....	44 3/4	44 3/4	44 3/8	43 3/4	44 1/4	44 1/4	44	44 1/4	44 1/4	44 1/4	44 1/4	44 1/4	44 1/4	44 1/4
Milwaukee	.....	48 3/4	48	47 3/4	47 3/4	47 3/4	47 3/4	47 1/4	47 3/4	46 3/4	46 3/4	46 3/4	46 3/4	46 3/4	46 3/4
		Corn													
Chicago	.....	27	26 3/4	26 3/4	26 1/4	26 1/4	26 1/4	25 3/4	25 3/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4
Kansas City	.....	23 3/4	23 1/4	23 3/8	23	23	23	22 3/4	22 3/4	22 1/4	22 1/4	22 1/4	22 1/4	22 1/4	22 1/4
Milwaukee	.....	27	26 3/4	26 3/4	26 1/4	26 1/4	26 1/4	25 3/4	25 3/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4
		Oats													
Chicago	.....	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	17	16 3/4	16 3/4	16 1/2	16 3/4	16 1/4	16 1/4	17	17	17
Winnipeg	.....	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4
Minneapolis	.....	14 1/4	14 1/4	14	13 3/4	13 3/4	13 3/4	13 3/4	13 3/4	13 1/4	13 1/4	13 1/4	13 1/4	14	14
Milwaukee	.....	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	17	17	16 3/4	16 3/4	16 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4
		Rye													
Chicago	.....	35 1/4	34 3/4	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	33 3/4	33 3/4	33 3/4	33 3/4	34 1/2	34 3/4	34 3/4
Minneapolis	.....	30 3/4	30	29 3/4	29 3/4	29 3/4	29 3/4	29 3/4	29 3/4	29 3/4	29 3/4	29 3/4	29 3/4	29 3/4	29 3/4
Winnipeg	.....	34 1/4	33 3/4	33 3/4	33 3/4	33 3/4	33 3/4	34	34	33 3/4	33 3/4	33 3/4	34 1/2	34 3/4	34 3/4
Duluth	.....	32 3/4	32 3/4	32 3/4	32 3/4	31 3/4	31 3/4	31 1/4	31 1/4	30 3/4	30 3/4	30 3/4	31 1/4	31 3/4	31 3/4
		Barley													
Minneapolis	.....	22 1/4	22 1/4	22	21 3/4	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/4	21	20 3/4	20 3/4	20 3/4	21 1/4	21 1/4	21 1/4
Winnipeg	.....	30 3/4	30 3/4	30 3/4	30 3/4	30 3/4	29 3/4	30	29 3/4	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 3/4	29 3/4	29 3/4

*Deduction made on wheat only for depreciated currency.



For Preceding Chart See Page 553, Dec. 28 Number.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS CONSOLIDATED

INCORPORATED

332 S. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.
Charles S. Clark, Manager

A merger of

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
Established 1898AMERICAN ELEVATOR & GRAIN TRADE
Established 1882THE GRAIN WORLD
Established 1928PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER
Established 1844

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To Canada and Foreign Countries, prepaid, one year, \$3.00.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain and Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned. The character and number of firms advertising in each number tell of its worth.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO, FEBRUARY 8, 1933

THE LOW PRICES prevailing for labor and materials should stimulate every elevator owner's interest in rehabilitating and modernizing his plant while it can be done at record low cost. Enquiry into building costs would amaze you.

CONGRESS is supposed to be heartily in favor of reduced acreage and higher prices for all farm crops, yet the President signed another bill to encourage production and depress prices last week. It is known as the ninety million dollar seed loan bill.

GRAIN storage tanks built of concrete slabs have never proved satisfactory to users and most grain dealers would not think of constructing storage bins of such material. Most of them leak and some burst as did the tank at Anderson, Ind., recently.

THE WHEAT and cotton growers have been nearly ruined by the low prices resulting from the "farm relief" forced on them by the bungling racketeers employed under the Agricultural Marketing Act, so look upon any new panacea from the same source with much suspicion.

BARLEY improvement necessarily implies a higher malting quality to comply with the mandate of the voters in the November election; and the extension workers and college professors can not fairly be accused of wetness because they are aiding the grower to produce an article that will sell.

THE SHEPPARD bill to safeguard the proceeds of drafts collected by defunct national banks, which has passed the Senate, should be reported out by the House banking committee, and would be reported if merchants interested would write or wire its members urging the enactment of the bill.

IOWA grain buyers will have a new lien to look out for when bidding for the farmers grain if threshermen are given a first lien on grain threshed as provided in bill recently introduced in the assembly by G. L. Gittinger of Lucas. It is time for the Legislative Committee of the Iowa Ass'n to get to work.

ELEVATOR men operating filling stations in connection are cautioned to be on their guard against one Johnsen of Dallas, Tex., who is selling what he calls "ester" in 5-gallon containers to be mixed with regular gasoline as an anti-knock and carbon minimizer. His "ester" has none of the advantages claimed for it and is not a substitute for ethyl or esso.

IF THE organized grain trade would select a special day for protesting against the continuation of the Farm Board and the trying of any other quack remedy on the suffering farmers, and then all protest vehemently on that day to their representatives in Congress, many Congressmen would lose their enthusiasm for these impractical panaceas. Doubtless all well posted farmers would gladly help to celebrate "Protest Day" by writing their representatives.

THE CONFESSION of a pyro-maniac recently discloses a motive for setting fire to property that seems unbelievable. We have often heard of children ringing a fire alarm just to see the fire trucks dash wildly down the street, but when an elevator man sets fire to his employer's place of business simply for excitement, it is inexplicable. Had the entire plant burned, the man, of course, would have lost his job and his family would be thrown on the charity of his neighbors. Yet without malice, and prompted only by a longing for excitement, this workman confessed to setting fire to the plant where he had been employed for eight years.

CASH WHEAT never before has sold at a premium over the futures of the same crop delivery. Normally storage charges, insurance and interest keep the futures at a premium, so that the present situation is unique and indicates a complete lack of confidence in the future of wheat values. In those parts of the country where the cost of growing wheat exceeds 50 cents per bushel it is more profitable for the farmer to buy the May future than to sow wheat. Lack of confidence in the immediate future of wheat prices is due to government interference with the market by holding some 38,000,000 of futures that may be dumped by the Farm Board at any time, and the threat of an allotment bill not designed to raise the price of wheat that has passed out of the hands of farmers.

THE ATTENDANCE at the annual convention of the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n last week was the highest for the past five years. It was frequently commented that this, the best program in a decade won the most intense interest. That old pessimist, Mr. Depression Glums, just wasn't there any of the time. A most encouraging way to start the new year.

COUNTRY grain dealers owe it to themselves and friends to keep their check books and signature stamps under lock and key. Leaving them out in the open invites their use by light fingered gentry who aspire to imitate "Jim the Penman." Friends of several dealers have been imposed upon recently by forgers who sneaked into the grain office during the owner's absence.

IF THE Farm Board's Stabilization Corp't'n stubbornly continues to hold its long line of wheat over the listless market its depressing influence is sure to keep the price so low the acreage sown to spring wheat will be reduced one-half and the acreage sown to barley will be greatly increased. How the crucified wheat and cotton growers must love the Farm Board's racketeers.

WHEN the president of the Farmers National Grain Dealers Ass'n, embracing more grain elevators than all other farm organizations put together, telegraphs a protest to the Senate Agriculture Committee against the enactment of the domestic allotment bill it is time the legislators began listening to these real dirt farmers handling grain rather than to the wild-eyed agitators who claim to represent the farmers thru their control of the Bureau, the Grange and the National Union, and who are interested only in playing politics within their own organizations.

GRAIN DEALERS of the corn belt will find much of interest in the illustrated description of the 50,000 bushel corn crib, published on page 64 of the Journal for Jan. 25th. This crib will protect the grain from the weather and from rodents, and what is more important, the grain will be thoroughly ventilated, and corn can be handled into and out of the crib without the use of a shovel, so that the handling expense will be kept at a low figure. The wonder is that more grain men of the surplus corn districts are not erecting modern cribs that will thoroughly protect the corn, as well as facilitate and expedite its handling.

THE U. S. SUPREME COURT decision Feb. 6 reversing the Circuit Court in the suit by the Uhlmann Grain Co. against five customers at Carrollton, Mo., who bought and sold futures, upsets a line of decisions by state and federal courts since the Grain Futures law was enacted holding that state laws on Board of Trade transactions were superseded by the federal act. The United States courts, ever since the memorable decision by Justice Holmes upholding speculation as legitimate when carried on by competent men, have extended a measure of protection to brokers against welshing customers pleading the gambling act under drastic state statutes. Now brokers will find it advisable more than ever to avoid being placed in the position of having balances to collect from customers in states having laws like those of Missouri.

The Government's Market News Service

If anyone really interested in the market value of farm commodities ever wanted authentic, reliable information regarding market values, they would not consult the U. S. Department of Agriculture's Market News Service.

Detailed reports of daily transactions in all farm commodities are disseminated throughout the land and reported in daily newspapers, by telegraph, telephone, radio, market reporters and market news letters, so much in advance of the Market News Service of the Government that this duplication of market news by the Government is of so little interest to active dealers that few ever consider or consult it.

Why the Government ever considered it desirable to duplicate the reporting service of the various long established agencies is indeed puzzling. This waste effort is a needless and expensive burden on the taxpayers, and is of no value or help to anyone other than the bureaucrats uselessly employed. The abolition of this service, which slowly echoes the reports of established market news agencies, would not meet with a single protest.

Farmers Fighting Allotment Plan

The Texas Legislature being made up largely of men representing cotton growing districts, is deeply interested in the welfare of the cotton growers. Texas grows about one-third of the crop, in fact more than any three states, and has a right to express its convictions regarding any scheme for interfering with the freedom of the cotton growers. Evidently the professional racketeers now pretending to represent the farmers' interests failed to consult the cotton growers of the lonestar state, as Texas' state legislature has declared itself opposed to the Domestic Allotment Bill.

After objecting to the vast and dangerous powers conferred upon the Secretary of Agriculture and pointing out the prospect of still lower prices for farm commodities under the Allotment Plan, the Texas solons, "Implore our representatives and senators in Congress to desist from further attempting to interfere with natural economic laws and further meddlesomeness to control production and price fixing. We urge especially upon congressmen and senators to oppose the passage of the Domestic Allotment Bill and take from the neck of American producers the yoke of governmental control and dictation."

That should be clear enough to convince at least the Texas delegation in Congress that the cotton growers of Texas still have some confidence in their own ability to run their own affairs and resent the proposed governmental interference.

The farmers of all sections have suffered so severely from the blunders of the Federal Farm Board, it is but natural that they should resent any new experiments with their business.

Recent gatherings of farmers in Minnesota, Nebraska and Illinois have demanded relief from governmental nostrums and make-believe panaceas. If the taxpayers will exert as much activity in opposing all these expensive farm experiments, the farmers and the taxpayers

will both be relieved and business conditions generally will be improved. Have you written your representatives in both houses today?

Farm "Relief" Which Depresses Prices

The value of farm crops for 1932 is declared by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics to be materially below the price prevailing in 1929, and a much greater reduction is shown in the values of wheat, cotton and wool, which the all-wise Farm Board insists upon pegging, than on any other farm commodities. In fact, the value of wheat for 1932 is but 30% of the value of the 1929 crop, and the value of cotton and cottonseed is but 28% of the value of the 1929 crop. The value of the 1932 wool crop was 30% of the 1929 crop.

On the other hand, the value of the sugar crop, which was not disturbed by the all-powerful Farm Board, was 79% of the 1929 crop, and other commodities not dominated by governmental interference brought a much higher percentage of the 1929 market value than the three commodities which the foolish Farm Board persistently strove to support.

If the Domestic Allotment Plan brings the same quality of relief to wheat and cotton as did the Agricultural Marketing Act, the farmers of the land will profit much more by devoting their time and labor to the production of some other commodities not dominated by governmental interference.

Farm Bankruptcy

The bankruptcy bill passed by the House, while general in its application to every line of business, singles out the farmer for special favor (?) that is worthy the study of grain dealers, who are constantly in contact with the farmer either as buyers of his crops or as retailers of side lines.

A farmer under mortgage could file a petition in bankruptcy asking the court for an extension of time to liquidate his indebtedness, and with a proposal that his obligation be reduced. If not accepted as just by his creditors it may be imposed by the court. Then if the debtor does not live up to his promises the court may appoint a trustee to liquidate the property; but if the debtor is a farmer his estate can not be liquidated without his consent. Right there is his opportunity to stay on his farm indefinitely, enjoying the benefits of a moratorium granted to him but denied to other classes of citizens.

Between the forcing of crop production loans on farmers under the cut-throat contract of the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporations and the new exemption under the bankruptcy act it seems probable that the farmer must be abandoned as a good credit risk by the bankers, the insurance companies and the grain dealers. This will prove a hardship to many honest grain growers preparing to put in the seed for the coming crop; but it is the natural consequence of lawmakers' misdirected efforts to help the farmer. The better element among the farmers is now beginning a demand to be let alone. Outlawing the farmers debts will prevent his borrowing any more money or buying anything on credit.

Crucifying the Railroads

The railroads are the largest taxpayers in nearly every county of the country, and they pay out large sums of money every year for the maintenance of their tracks and buildings. On the other hand, the busses and trucks have their roadways built and maintained at the taxpayers expense, and naturally they can afford to furnish transportation very cheaply because of their small contribution to the public treasury and the freedom of operation which they enjoy.

If the busses and trucks are to be subsidized and the elevators and railroads forced out of business, the other taxpayers will have to assume a much higher percentage of the burden of government than they have ever assumed heretofore. The taxpayers have it within their power to favor either kind of transportation, but if they want to retain the railroads, the railroads must be relieved from the domination of the bureaucrats and the business agents of the railway unions soon, or the trucks will control the business.

The recaptive clause should be repealed, the Government should get out of the barge and every other business and the Interstate Commerce Commission should be abolished. Give the railroads the right to run their own business and they will quickly meet competition. Without low freight rates both the railroads and the country elevators are doomed. Have you any influence with the members of Congress?

The lodge of Masons at Manlius, N. Y., has a perpetual lease on a building for which it pays an annual rent of one grain of barley.

Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while, as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other fellows from the field of daily strife and to be convinced that the much maligned horns are truly mythical. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities.

Feb. 20, 21. Indiana Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n, Purdue University, LaFayette, Ind.

Feb. 21. Feed Dealers Ass'n of Washington, Tacoma, Wash.

Feb. 21-22. Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants, Syracuse, N. Y.

Feb. 21, 22, 23. Farmers Elvtr. Ass'n of Minnesota, West Hotel, Minneapolis, Minn.

Feb. 22, 23—Ohio Farmers Elvtr. Ass'n, Waldorf Hotel, Toledo, O.

Feb. 23. Northwest Feed Dealers Ass'n, West Hotel, Minneapolis, Minn.

Apr. 3, 7. Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents, Sherman Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

May 9, 10. Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n, Peoria, Ill.

May 18-19. Northwestern Retail Coal Dealers Ass'n, Radisson Hotel, Minneapolis, Minn.

June 1, 2. American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, French Lick, Ind.

June 6, 7. Ohio Grain Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Van Cleve Hotel, Dayton, O.

June 26. Farm Seed Group of the American Seed Trade Ass'n, Sherman Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

June 27-29. American Seed Trade Ass'n, Sherman Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

June 28, 29, 30. Official Seed Analysts of North America at Chicago.

Sept. 18-19-20. Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, Congress Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

Legislation at Washington

H. R. 14,135, by Hastings, would create federal mortgage land banks.

The bankruptcy bill to aid debtors to obtain an extension of time passed the house Jan. 30 by 201 to 43.

The Farm Board's appropriation was cut from \$1,109,550 to \$510,000 by the Democratic Senatorial caucus Jan. 27. Why so much?

Millers and macaroni manufacturers appeared Jan. 31 before the senate agriculture committee in opposition to the domestic allotment bill.

The House voted Feb. 2 to add \$311,416 to the 1934 appropriation for the Federal Trade Commission to complete current investigations, making the total \$821,416.

John A. Simpson, pres. of the National Farmers Union, told the Senate Agriculture Committee Jan. 25 that "all acreage control legislation will prove a failure."

S. 5160 providing for \$90,000,000 loans for crop production, planting, fallowing and cultivation, has passed both houses and gone to President. That will encourage the farmers to reduce the acreage.

H. R. 14389, by Mead, would amend the Grain Standards Act as to grading grain shipped to destination points without official grade determination. H. R. 14390, by Andrews, relates to the same subject.

S. J. Res. 108, authorizing Sec'y of Agriculture to investigate cost of maintaining present system of future trading in agricultural products, that passed the Senate Apr. 18, was reported to the House Jan. 24.

The Johnson bill, S. 5035, was made a special order of business for Feb. 2 by the Senate commerce committee. It contains the Allin amendment desired by the minor ports to protect them from alleged discrimination by steamship conference rulings.

The Frazier bill to have the federal land banks refinance farm mortgages at 3% was attacked by Sec'y of the Treasury Mills before a senate committee Jan. 30. The necessary issuance of \$9,000,000,000 of federal bonds would wreck the federal reserve system, he said.

Passage of a comprehensive farm relief bill seems to have been abandoned by the Democratic leadership in the Senate. Senator Joe T. Robinson, of Arkansas, while before the banking and currency sub-committee, said he doubted whether there was sufficient time before this Congress expires to work out a complete plan of farm relief.

Thomas Y. Wickham, of Chicago, chairman of the Grain Committee on National Affairs, appeared before the Senate Agriculture Committee Feb. 6 and outlined the trade's view of the farm problem as detailed in a survey recently published in pamphlet form, and excerpted on page 30 of the Grain & Feed Journals, Jan. 11. He stressed the removal of trade barriers as best form of farm relief.

The Busby bill provides for the issue of three billion dollars in currency in three installments. This would be done by an initial \$1,000,000,000 bond issue to federal reserve banks. Thirty days later another \$1,000,000,000 bond issue would be distributed. If the commodity price index had not risen to within 80 per cent of the 1920-21 level in another 150 days, the third billion dollars' worth of bonds would be issued.

An increased appropriation for the Federal Farm Board was requested by Chairman Stone, appearing before a house appropriations sub-committee Jan. 27. He told the committee that \$300,000,000 of the \$500,000,000 had been lost, principally in stabilizing wheat and cotton prices. He did not stress the fact that this loss was minimized by the government

appropriating money to pay the Farm Board more than the market price for cotton delivered to the Red Cross. Congressmen who listened to this beggar's plea are recreant to their duty. The government speculations in commodities have proved as leaky as a sieve.

A new draft of the domestic allotment bill sets up the tariff rates as the amount of bounty to be paid producers who agree to the voluntary allotment plan. With this limitation: If and when the market price reaches pre-war price, in any of the commodities in the bill, then the benefits will cease. Commodities in the new draft of the bill will be: Wheat, bounty, 42 cents; cotton, 5 cents; tobacco, 5 cents; hogs, 2 cents. Dairy products, peanuts and rice will be left out. Instead of requiring producers to agree and to prove they have reduced acreage 20 per cent, bounties will be paid on a percentage—to be determined by the secretary of agriculture—of their total production over a previous period, to be determined by the secretary of agriculture for each commodity. That is, a wheat grower who produced 5,000 bus. of wheat annually during the previous period—whether the secretary determines one year or five years—will be paid the bounty or adjustment certificate on 4,000 bus., whether he produces none or 10,000.

Seven-Point Plan for Farm Relief

Congressman W. L. Nelson, representing the 8th Missouri District, opposes the Allotment Plan of Farm Relief and presents his own 7-point program as follows:

- (1) Repeal of Farm Marketing Act with its stabilization features.
- (2) Revise the tariff so as to restore foreign demand for surplus raw products from American farms.
- (3) Extend the time and grant lower rates of interest on farm mortgages.
- (4) Bring about a sound and controlled expansion of the currency and provide an honest dollar.
- (5) Get rid of subsidies and "stilt" now enjoyed by industry and paid for by the public.
- (6) Cut expenses and reduce taxes.
- (7) Let the farmer alone.

Inspection En Route to Interior Points

Identical bills were introduced in the House of Representatives Jan. 24 by Andrews and Mead to provide for the grading of grain moving from shipping points to destination points without official inspection. The bill, No. 14389 and No. 14390, reads as follows:

That the third proviso of section 4 of the United States Grain Standards Act of 1916 be, and the same hereby is, amended as herein-after provided:

Sec. 4. * * * And provided further, That any such grain sold, offered for sale, or consigned for sale by any of the grades fixed therefor in the official grain standards may, upon compliance with the rules and regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture, be shipped in interstate or foreign commerce without inspection from a place at which there is no inspector licensed under this Act to a place at which there is no such inspector, subject to the right of either party to the transaction to refer any dispute as to the grade of the grain to the Secretary of Agriculture, who may determine the true grade thereof; except that when any such grain sold, offered for sale, or consigned for sale by grade in interstate commerce shall en route pass through any place where Federal licensed inspection service exists or may be made available the true grade thereof shall be determined and certificated.

No person shall in any certificate or in any contract or agreement of sale or agreement to sell by grade, either oral or written, involving, or in any invoice or bill of lading or other shipping document relating to the shipment or delivery for shipment, in interstate or foreign commerce, of any grain for which standards shall have been fixed and established under this Act, describe, or in any way refer to, any of such grain as being of any grade other than a grade fixed therefor in the official grain standards of the United States.

Removal of Trade Barriers Best Farm Relief

Thomas Y. Wickham, appearing before the U. S. Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry Feb. 4 as chairman of the Grain Committee on National Affairs, epitomized the farmer's plight. His statements of fact can not be denied nor his argument controverted. In part he said:

It was stated here the other day that the Chicago Board of Trade did or would fix the price of wheat at 30 cents—or words to that effect. If the Chicago Board of Trade could fix the price of wheat, it would seize upon \$2. not 30 cents. John D. Rockefeller would starve in poverty trying to market wheat at 30 cents a bushel. Even I made money when it was \$2.

Grain Men Want Higher Prices.—When the demand for wheat is strong enough that it can be sold for \$2 not only does every bushel handled show a much larger profit but it is much easier to do a large volume of business; while a demand so feeble that the price sinks to 30 cents not only leaves it next to impossible to find a buyer but when you do find him you can do business only at a loss.

I make this statement because I want this committee to understand the real situation: First, we want the farmer to get high prices because the grain trade cannot function at a profit when they are low. Second, any opposition to legislation we have made in the past was due to our belief that the legislation proposed would bring lower prices. That is our objection now. Third, when a bill is presented here that will help grain prices no one will be working harder for its passage than the men I represent.

Sincere Efforts in Wrong Direction.—We challenge no man's motives in the farm relief legislation of the past 12 years. It marks a sincere effort to aid agriculture, and yet the price level sunk lower under each enactment. It is a record of 100 per cent failure to perform. The effect of each law was the same. In no case was the price to the farmer improved, and in every case he was compelled to sell his grain after the law at a lower price than he was obtaining before the law. His condition has now become much too critical to make another error.

"Something Must Be Done."—On all sides I hear men here in Washington say "Something must be done for agriculture." Frankly, I hear it here oftener than I hear it among farmers who, if I may say so, are growing a little suspicious of hastily constructed farm relief measures that in actual working have been more effective in relieving them of their farms than in raising their prices.

Doing something is not enough. That embraces doing the wrong thing as well as the right thing. It is imperative now to do the right thing. One can go to a bootlegger and get any kind of whisky he wants—if he believes the label. The farmer of America would be rich instead of poor today if the legislative medicine he has taken had been what the label said it was. It is an era for analyzing contents instead of trusting to labels.

No desire to help agriculture should lead to the passage of any measure here simply because its enacting clause reads "A Bill to Aid Agriculture." I repeat, it is not enough just to do something for agriculture. To benefit it, the right thing must be done.

How to Raise Price of Grain.—One thing will put up the price of grain. Increase the demand for it. If there is no demand for an article, all the legislation in the world cannot put a price tag on it and make it sell. A big demand for any article makes a high price. So far as we know, it is the only thing that ever does make a high price. In a way scarcity does, of course. That is the theory of the Allotment plan. But a scarcity of anything for which there is a real demand can only be temporary. Sooner or later it will be supplied if wanted. Certainly a single food item cannot be made scarce for long when the user can substitute a hundred other articles for it, or, in the final analysis, can produce it himself by using a little elbow grease in his own back yard.

The world needs food and clothing today probably more than in any other period in modern times. Wheat is the world's best and cheapest food, cotton its cheapest and most durable garment. If all the world were hungry and unclothed and there were no obstructions to commerce and no impediments to the exchange of goods, there would be no other articles so easy to sell as wheat and cotton, and no other would bring a price relatively so high. That they are low is due almost entirely to the fact that a demand for them, as wide as the human race itself, is not permitted by trade barriers to be satisfied.

The Michigan Elevator Exchange has been granted \$200,000 for loans to farmers by the R. F. C. on beans as collateral.

Asked—Answered

[Readers who fail to find trade information desired should send query for free publication here. The experience of your brother dealers is worth consulting. Replies to queries are solicited.]

Time Limit on Illinois Thresher's Lien?

Grain & Feed Journals: How soon must a thresher file his lien to be protected by the elevator man?

The 56th General Assembly published an item in 1929, page 547, stating that such lien runs for a period of only four months.—R. G. Pritchard, mgr. Griffith Lumber Co., Chana, Ill.

Ans.: The law was enacted in 1927, amended as stated in the foregoing in 1929, and again amended June 29, 1931, changing the time to eight months after the performance of the service.

Instead of filing his lien with the county recorder of deeds the thresherman is required by the law to serve notice on the grain buyers in the locality before the grain buyer has settled with the seller.

Liability for Injury While Unloading Truck?

Grain & Feed Journals: A farmer sends his hired man with a truck of grain to the elevator. The truck has a hoist on it for dumping the grain. The elevator man refuses to use the hoist. The hired man hoists the truck box but in letting it down breaks his arm.

Who is liable, the farmer who hires the man or the elevator company?—Tuscola Co-operative Grain Co., Clark A. Fullerton.

Ans.: The elevator company is not liable, as it had no control over the hired man nor the instrumentality he was using to unload the truck. The farmer may not be liable on the ground that the employee assumed the risk, or that the injury was proximately caused by contributory negligence of the employee. Sec. 3 of the Illinois Workmen's Compensation Act reads: "Provided, nothing contained herein shall be construed to apply to any work, employment, or operations done, had or conducted by farmers or others engaged in farming, tillage of the soil or stock raising, or to anyone in their employ on a farm or country place, no matter what kind of work is being done." This clause relegates the hired man to his rights under the common law, having to prove the injury was the fault of his employer.

Assessment of Grain in Elevators?

Grain & Feed Journals: Can the assessor of Cook County, Illinois, assess the grain in Chicago terminal elevators against the warehousemen when they have sold the grain on the Board of Trade for future delivery as a hedge and to earn carrying charges.

To pay for the waste and extravagance in the administration of the schools, the parks and the sanitary district the assessor is attempting levies in every direction.—C. Ash.

Ans.: This question has been threshed out in the Illinois courts.

Grain in transit is exempt from taxation; but it must be actually in transit.

A contract of delivery at some future time does not divest the present holder of the ownership making him taxable. Accordingly the warehousemen can be assessed on grain in their elevators which they have sold for future delivery.

In 1907 E. R. Bacon was assessed on grain in the Wabash Elevator at Chicago that had been unloaded into the house on thru billing from Western states to New York and Philadelphia for the purpose of inspecting, weighing, cleaning, clipping, drying, sacking, mixing or grading. The Supreme Court of Illinois held that the grain was not exempt from taxation merely because its owner intended exportation. To be exempt "the goods must have been started on a continuous journey."

This was upheld by the Supreme Court of the United States Feb. 24, 1913, stating that "The property was held by the plaintiff in Chicago for his own purposes and with full power of disposition. It was not being actually transported, and it was not held by carriers for transportation. He might sell the grain in Illinois. There was no reason why it should not be included with his other property in the

state in an assessment for taxation which was made in the usual way."

Creditors' Recovery on Grain Buyer's Contracts?

Grain & Feed Journals: Please inform me if an independent elevator owner buys grain from farmers and pays for it and then assigns his elevator interest to creditors, can the creditors obtain any money from the farmers who sold him the grain and received full pay for it. If so, for how long a time are the farmers liable?—Tuscola Co-operative Grain Co., Clark A. Fullerton.

Ans.: If the grain has been delivered the transaction with the farmers has been closed and creditors have no claim against the sellers. If farmers received payment on a contract for grain to be delivered the creditors succeed to the elevator owner's rights and can enforce the contracts. In Illinois action must be brought on a written contract in 10 years, on oral contract and an account in 5 years.

Government in the Canning Business

During the last three years there has been injected into the canning industry the financial power of the U. S. government with its unlimited resources in a discrimination between canners, aiding some canners by loans in unfair competition with others who are not so aided.

As a result of this invasion the government is in the position of a banker for some canners, and in order to protect its loans finds itself in the canning business, selling goods and manufacturing goods in competition with privately owned and operated canneries.

Under the handicap of federal competition the canning industry is not only in a bad way and threatened with bankruptcy but individual canners and canning companies are practically deprived of helping themselves. With the United States treasury back of the subsidized canneries and paying their heavy annual losses, privately owned and operated companies are

simply forced to do business at a loss or quit the field.—Marc C. Hutchinson of Michigan, before the National Canners Ass'n.

Futures Administration Has no Authority to Limit Trading

J. W. T. Duvel, chief of the United States Grain Futures Administration, stated recently:

"Contrary to representations which have been made recently by those who know better, the Grain Futures Administration has never required any person, either speculator or grain dealer, to sell out any part of his holdings. The act contains no authority for such action.

"The Chicago Board of Trade, thru its business conduct com'te, some years ago established the principle that individual speculative lines in excess of 5,000,000 bus. were a dangerous market hazard. The Grain Futures Administration, while believing that a 5,000,000-bu. limit is too large for the safety of a stable market, has co-operated with the business conduct com'te to the extent of informing the com'te of situations where single accounts approached or were above 5,000,000 bus.

The supermen, the bureaucrats, now attempting to regulate the sale of the farmers' products, overlook the buyers they are driving out of the farmers' market.

Farmers Ask to Be Let Alone

Congressman-Elect Terry Carpenter addressed the farmers of his district at Alliance, Neb., Jan. 19 and said he would vote for the domestic allotment plan. He explained the bill and the farmers asked many questions until the audience of 300 which was at first disposed to acquiesce in the support of the bill became doubtful and finally as their understanding grew, were opposed by 10 to 1.

One farmer said: Mr. Carpenter, I understood you to say you'd vote for the farm allotment bill. I say "no." It would take all the profit—all we'd gain by it to pay off all these farm loans. I was a wheat pool man and I know something about that. It isn't practical because it would take too much money to operate it after we had it.

Carpenter: We've got to try something. Have you got anything better to suggest? I'm not so heartily in favor of it either, but we must have something. I'm in favor of trying it out on wheat and cotton.

A vote was then taken on how many favored the Government getting out of the agricultural picture and let the farmer take care of himself, and it was unanimously so voted.

New President of the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce

At the organization meeting, Feb. 1, of the newly-elected directors of the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce Eugene H. Beer, head of the grain and hay firm of E. H. Beer & Co., Inc., was unanimously elected president for the coming year.

Long active in the affairs of this organization, and having served on all of its important committees, in close touch with legislation affecting the grain trade, and an uncompromising foe of Government in business, the choice of Mr. Beer for the presidency has met with the approval of the entire membership. In addition to his local prominence, Mr. Beer enjoys a wide acquaintance with the grain shippers of the Middle West. A regular attendant at the annual meetings of the various state grain associations of the Middle West, Mr. Beer has been frequently consulted in matters of policy of the grain and feed trade. Far-sighted and resourceful, Mr. Beer was quick to recognize that mere criticism of the deadly effects of Farm Board competition and other forms of Governmental interference calculated to stifle private enterprise was not enough, so he set about early to conform to the new deal in the grain business and keep in step with the changing trend.



E. H. Beer, Baltimore, Md.
Pres.-Elect Chamber of Commerce.

Cash Grain Ass'n Elects Officers

The forty-five active members of the Cash Grain Ass'n of the Chicago Board of Trade met at the Standard Club, on the evening of Jan. 25, and re-elected M. L. Vehon, president; John J. Murphy of Bartlett-Frazier Co., vice-president; and Frank Haines of J. H. Dole & Co., secretary. An entirely new set of directors were chosen. They are Kenneth Templeton, Jas. S. Templeton's Sons; Clinton Beach, Beach & Wickham; Lewis Sayre, Rosenbaum Grain Corp.; James Skidmore, Washburn-Crosby Co.; Lee Wagner, Arcady Farms Milling Co.; Charles Olsen, James E. Bennett & Co.; and Fred Winters, Quaker Oats Co.

In addition to the membership, many heads of private wire houses with cash grain departments attended, along with others to swell the attendance to near 100. The splendid meal was followed by a magician's tricks, dancing acts, solos, and music.

PETER B. CAREY, president of the Exchange, and a pit man himself, reflected the feeling that the cash grain division of the Board of Trade was truly the backbone of the institution, thanked them for their cooperation in the past and solicited their counsel for the future.

GEORGE E. BOOTH, president of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, told of the efforts made to obtain reductions in export corn rates, and to secure a parity with east bound and south bound water rates, all in order to stimulate even a better all-rail movement of grain. "The movement of grain," he said, "has shown a smaller decline than any other carload commodity." Mr. Booth pleaded for the co-operation in this effort.

JAMES E. BENNETT told of how trucking interests were hauling butter and eggs and making deliveries in connection with the butter and egg futures market in Chicago. He convinced his hearers that the railroads had been sound asleep for some time, and that unless they awakened soon they were sunk. "Reduced rail rates would be the best form of farm relief this country could hope for."

JAMES WHITE injected a bit of wit and won a good laugh.

LEWIS SAYRE was asked a number of questions about trucking of grain, and he answered them.

"Railroad rates must come down," he said, "and someone must club them into it. They have the facilities for handling the business better and faster than any other means of transportation, but they don't give the service at a fair cost. I am convinced that some day they will awaken and that the truck is doomed, but feel the railroads will have to be forced into solving their own difficulties."

J. S. BROWN, head of the Transportation Department of the Board of Trade, told of the threatening rail rate war for Pacific Coast business. "Nebraska and South Dakota have enjoyed most of this Coast business on corn in the past until the federal barge line cut rates from Havana (Ill.) to New Orleans to 9½ per cwt. and 8c per cwt. from St. Louis. Steamer charges from New Orleans to the north or south Pacific Coast is 15c per cwt. Handling costs run about 5c per cwt. This totals 28c from St. Louis and 29½c from Havana."

Omaha and Sioux City are petitioning the railroads for a competitive all-rail rate to the Coast. Their charge is that they now have a 12c proportional rate from Omaha to St. Louis which makes their lowest rate to the Coast 40c per cwt.

Previously the railroads absorbed upwards to 16c per cwt. inbound on backhaul from Nebraska points to Omaha and thence to the Pacific Coast giving them a bottom rate westward of 43c, or 15c higher than from St. Louis. Several years ago the I. C. Commission ruled that the railroads must co-operate in every way with the barge line, which, with their cheap rates unhampered gives them a

particularly advantageous leverage on grain shipments to the Pacific.

While the barge line has cost \$23,500,000 nevertheless the Bureau of Valuation of the I. C. C. places its value at only \$7,000,000. Considering the earnings, tax valuation, and capital investment it would appear that the barge line is working too cheaply to the detriment of tax-paying competitors. This being true, barge rates should be materially increased. I am very glad to report that a Special Committee on Competing Forms of Transportation in the Chamber of Commerce of the U. S. has just issued a special report recommending that the government discontinue operation of the barge line."

Omaha and Sioux City are petitioning for a 50c rate to the Pacific Coast, which would be a 9c reduction to the northern portions and an 11c reduction to the southern portion. Their plea is based on their almost total loss of this business because of this subsidized barge line. They claim the Farmers National Grain Corp., subsidiary of the Farm Board, trucked almost 225,000 bus. of Illinois corn to Havana in 1932 for this Pacific Coast trade. Omaha and Sioux City feel that this proposed rate will allow them again to enter this consuming territory on at least a parity with Illinois corn rates.

The big issue at stake is not so much the threatening barge rates as the trucking of grain to river loading points, but the menace upon terminal markets. With no grain coming into the terminals the market would verge upon collapse.

Flour made from Canadian wheat milled in England recently was shipped from Liverpool to Harbor Grace, Newfoundland, and sold at St. Johns at \$1.60 per barrel less than Canadian or United States milled flour.

District Dealers Discuss Trucking

Growing receipts of trucked grain to several terminal markets prompted over 150 grain dealers, rail executives, representatives of the Chicago and Peoria Boards of Trade, and others interested in grain transportation problems, to meet at Streator, Ill., for a conference on "Truck Competition" on Jan. 26.

As an eventual outcome of this meeting I am convinced that a real and constructive effort will be made to solve this problem, for terminal market men and transportation officials were made to realize the seriousness of the situation more clearly than ever before.

CHARLES J. POTTER of La Rose, Ill., presided at this conference which was held in connection with the regular monthly meeting of grain dealers, telling of the desire of creating co-operation among the various branches of the grain trade in order that some definite action might be invoked to divert the trucking of grain direct from producer to terminal market.

The chairman called upon Lawrence Farlow, Bloomington, Sec'y of the Illinois Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n; Col. Grant Miles, President of the Peoria Board of Trade; Homer Dewey of the Peoria Transportation Committee; George McNear, President of the T. P. & W. R. R.; and Nicholas Hubbard, Mt. Pulaski, President of the Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n; and the following Chicago grainmen: John E. Brennan of John E. Brennan & Co.; Don Jones of Lowell Hoyt & Co.; M. L. Vehon; and Lewis Sayre, Rosenbaum Grain Corp.

Altho every speaker reported he was in favor of the curtailment of trucking, there were numerous difficulties presented that will make the problem more difficult to solve. A general discussion followed the addresses made by the speakers mentioned.

This gathering clearly revealed that receipts of trucked grain at terminal markets are growing rapidly. It also brought out various proposals for action. As a result it is hoped that the combined efforts of the various groups will result in some prompt co-operative action.

New Chief Grain Inspector at Chicago

One of the first acts of the new governor of Illinois, Horner, was to name a new chief grain inspector at Chicago in place of the contractor who held the office under the preceding administration.

The new chief grain inspector has been identified with the grain trade during his entire business life, beginning at the age of 17 as messenger for the old Board of Trade house of Schwartz, Dupee & Co., at one time leading commission brokers in futures. His next connection was with the firm of Jackson Bros. & Co. as clerk and broker. Here his ability won recognition in the transfer of the Board of Trade membership of W. S. Jackson to Timothy J. Kiley about 19 years ago.

In recent years Mr. Kiley has traded on his own account, principally in the wheat pit, and is well liked by his fellow members.

Mr. Kiley was born in Chicago Oct. 5, 1884, and was graduated from St. Ignatius High School. He is married, and finds diversion at the Butterfield Country Club, of which he is a member.

His purpose in conducting the grain inspection department is to carry out the high ideals of public service cherished by Governor Horner.

"Pursuant to the request contained in the proclamation of the governor of Iowa, the New York Life Insurance Co. has issued instructions to suspend the foreclosure of mortgages on Iowa farms pending further consideration of the farmers' difficulties by the legislature of that state," says Pres. T. A. Buckner of that company. The N. Y. Life has \$1,838,000 of Iowa farm mortgages, while the Equitable of N. Y. has \$90,040,000.



Timothy J. Kiley, Chicago
Chief Grain Inspector

Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reforms or improvements. When you have anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade, send it to the Journals for publication.]

Freight \$448 on Car of Corn

Grain & Feed Journal: After reading in the Jan. 25 number the memorial petition presented to the Interstate Commerce Commission seeking a reduction in freight rates on commodities, including grain, it occurred to me that a shipment I just received might be an illuminating example.

Car N. Y. C. 98000, containing 112,000 lbs. (2,000 bus.) yellow corn was invoiced to us Jan. 21 at 39½ cents per bushel, or \$790. Deducting freight of \$448 left only \$342.

The shippers, the Patterson Grain Co., Toledo, O., make the following interesting observation with their invoices: "The freight of 40c per cwt. makes the total freight \$448 while the net worth of the corn is only \$342, which does not look right. It is apparent that these freight rates are entirely too high and that before things get any better there must be a drastic reduction."

It beats anything in my 49 years in the grain business.—H. O. Phillips, pres. Eastern Grain Co., Portland, Me.

Depression Due to Lack of Common Honesty

Grain & Feed Journals: These are certainly strenuous times for the average Country Grain Dealer, here in Iowa. He buys a bunch of grain from the farmer and worries that the price will go up and the seller refuse to deliver. When the grain is delivered he worries if he is paying the right party for same. Then he worries in case his bank account will be available when he issues the check. He worries again in case the check might not clear before the bank closes. Then he worries lest the terminal inspector might find one broken grain in the car and grade the car No. 5 or else Sample. Then he worries a lot more in case the market closes lower the day the car is sold and the Receiver back down on the deal. Then he has still more worry in case the draft he receives will go through O.K. And last and most important, he worries where to put the proceeds of the draft so he will have access to it again before five or ten years. Yea, this is one hell of a world, but thank heaven the writer has passed the first fifty years and at most has not more than that left to contend with.

Much has been said about what is wrong with the country and business; lack of common sense and lack of common honesty are the whole cause. Take all of our financial institutions; if there had been common sense and common honesty used in their daily transactions, not one would be in distressed circumstances at this time. The same will apply to all Corporations regardless of their line of endeavor. And the same also applies to the farming situation. The writer defies anyone, even our giants of industry, to prove one case where lack of common sense and common honesty was not the direct cause of bankruptcy.

Here in Iowa we are floundering around trying to find some man made panacea for our financial ills, and bills galore are being introduced daily in the Legislature to remedy the condition. No one ever considers that common honesty and common sense cannot be legislated; it must be the daily practice of the individual and he must suffer either from the economic or else the criminal law in case he violates the above fundamental laws of busi-

ness. Common honesty and common sense are four words that for some reason or other, were omitted from the political dictionary.—Yours for Relief, E. H. Anschutz, Long Grove, Iowa.

How Harvester Can Pay 45c for Corn

Grain & Feed Journals: The International Harvester Co. offers to sell its farm machinery in 1933 and accept in part payment No. 2 hard wheat at 70c per bushel, No. 2 yellow corn 45c, both delivered Chicago, and 8½c a pound for middling cotton delivered New Orleans—good so far.

Why not sell its products at a fair price in the first place and not ask prices out of proportion with present conditions like the railroads continue to do for hauling the farmers' grains to market?—Baldwin Elevator Co., Decatur, Ill.

Tapioca Competes with Corn

Grain & Feed Journals: Are you aware that the price our American farmers are paid for their corn is determined to a considerable extent by tapioca, produced in Java, under a very low standard of living?

Tapioca can, and is being used, in industry to replace corn starch. Each year it is being imported duty free, in amounts which replace four to five million bus. of corn in the form of corn starch. Thus, tapioca competition determines to a considerable extent the price which American corn refiners can afford to pay to the American farmers for corn, to be manufactured into corn starch. Hence, since the corn refiners buy 30% or more of the corn reaching the primary markets, the price they are able to pay largely governs the price of the entire crop.

Corn Belt farmers cannot continue to pay taxes with corn at its present price. Accordingly, we feel that an embargo on tapioca is imperative.—Eugene D. Funk, Funk Bros. Seed Co., Bloomington, Ill.

Reduction of Surpluses Thru Stimulated Exports

Grain & Feed Journals: Plenty of panaceas have been offered for raising grain prices but I believe it to be the consensus of the grain trade that better prices cannot be realized for grain until our surplus is disposed of.

My remedy is to have Congress pass an act reimbursing carriers 25% of the normal freight rate when for export on corn (and probably products), wheat (and probably products), cotton (and probably products), dressed hogs and lard, provided carriers match this 25% paid by the government by a like reduction of 25%.

This way of disposing of our surplus of the products named would be comparatively inexpensive to the government. That is, the one-fourth that the Government would bear of the total freight charges on the commodities moved for export.

It is my idea that the rate should be made effective for not more than a nine months period. This would induce activities immediately and get the surplus out of the country at the earliest possible moment. Some corn is moving out now but with a 50% rate the volume would be greatly increased.—T. B. Hord Grain, Co., E. H. Phares, Asst.-Secretary, Central City, Nebr.

Burocratic Waste and Extravagance

Grain & Feed Journals: Did you know that, during the year of 1932, the Department of Agriculture spent \$318,975,817, exclusive of that wasted by the Federal Farm Board? Did you know that this sum of money spent by the Department of Agriculture last year was more than the combined wheat and oat crop of the entire United States which was worth only \$310,000,000. No, of course, you did not realize this was happening, but nevertheless, it is a fact well substantiated by figures.

Let us go further into history and see what has been transpiring these past years, and you will note the expenditures of the Department of Agriculture as follows:

1916.....\$ 27,970,000	1924.....\$141,116,441
1917..... 29,547,234	1925..... 164,644,284
1918..... 42,870,188	1926..... 155,350,432
1919..... 39,246,454	1927..... 156,287,305
1920..... 65,546,293	1928..... 159,914,696
1921..... 119,837,759	1929..... 171,147,263
1922..... 142,695,844	1930..... 177,580,581
1923..... 128,745,677	1931..... 296,865,945

Now, how many of your farmer friends have told you that they ever received any material benefit from the Department of Agriculture, and IS IT NOT ABOUT TIME WE WERE SEEING WHERE OUR TAX MONEY IS GOING? AND WHY?—G. E. Blewett, Sec'y, Texas Grain Dealers Ass'n, Ft. Worth, Tex.

The Flax Outlook

The 1932 production of flaxseed as the result of unusually low yields is well below prospective 1932-33 domestic requirements. Average yields in 1933 on an acreage as large as that seeded in 1932 (2,600,000 acres) would result in a crop closely approximating the estimated 1933-34 domestic requirements. Unless business and building activities increase materially from their unusually low levels, the acreage seeded in 1932 of 2,600,000 seems to be about the maximum acreage warranted.

From present indications the 1932-33 world flaxseed crop will be much smaller than the 155,000,000 bus. harvested in 1931-32. The 1932 world flaxseed acreage was about 4 per cent smaller than in 1931. Estimates of production for 12 countries reporting to the close of 1932 aggregated 85,532,000 bus., or 70.7 per cent of the total quantities harvested by the same countries last season. The greatest reduction was in Argentina and was due to reduced acreage and low yields brought about by heavy grasshopper damage. The 1932 crop in that country was 53,147,000 bus. or only 59.7 per cent of the 89,067,000 bus. harvested in the preceding season. The European crop, outside of Russia, is generally smaller than it was a year ago. The 1932 Canadian crop of 2,534,000 bus. was only 1.2 per cent smaller; the 1932 Indian crop was 9 per cent larger than in 1931. The 1932 production of flaxseed in the United States was 11,841,000 bus., or practically the same as the 11,798,000 bus. harvested in 1931. Seeded acreage in 1932 was less than in 1931 in North Dakota, South Dakota, and Montana, and drought during July and August, together with insect damage, caused reduced yields and extensive abandonment. In Minnesota, sowings were less than in 1931. The yield for the United States was 5.7 bus. per acre compared with 4.9 bus. in 1931 and the 10-year average of 7.0 bus.

The commercial supply of flaxseed available for crushing, Oct. 1, 1932, was 10,522,000 bus. This estimate is based on the factory, warehouse and market stocks on Oct. 1, plus the 1932 crop, but minus an estimated seed requirement and new-crop marketings prior to Oct. 1. Data for the same positions a year ago indicated a supply of 10,875,000 bus. The average for the preceding five years was 17,750,000 bus.—U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

Sioux City, Ia.—The regional agricultural credit corporation has loaned over \$1,000,000 of R. F. C. funds to farmers in the Sioux City region. Applications are being received by the 89 employees at the rate of 175 to 200 daily. Few have any intention of repaying the loans.

"It is certain we are rapidly approaching the time when the value of the dollar will be legislated to hold more nearly in line with the index price of all commodities. The next Congress will pass measures to make the dollar honest."—Pres. O'Neal, of American Farm Bureau Federation.

Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Peoria, Ill.—Soy bean receipts during January were 68 cars, against 45 cars a year ago.—J. O. Lofgren, sec'y Board of Trade.

Decatur, Ill., Feb. 4.—While the country is full of excellent corn, the receipts of same at country elevators are very light, some that they might increase some as we got along into February, but it does not seem probable that weather and roads will be favorable the coming week.—H. I. Baldwin & Co.

Evansville, Ind., Feb. 3.—W. H. Bradley, manager of the W. A. Browning Milling Co., of this city, says the demand for corn meal has been brisk during the past several weeks, with plenty of corn on hand, both of the white and yellow varieties. Mr. Bradley and his son, Paul, operate the Elkhorn Mills at Boonville, Ind.—W. B. C.

St. Joseph, Mo., Feb. 4.—Oats receipts in the St. Joseph market set a new high record of 3,772,000 bus. in 1932, compared with the previous best record of 2,834,000 bus. in 1931. On Feb. 23, 1932, a total of 78 carlots was received on this market in one day. Locals mills reported the receipt of 10,968,027 bus. of all grains in 1932, with 8,155,622 bus. ground. A total of 81,573 tons of feed was produced, and 86,715 tons shipped.

Decatur, Ill., Jan. 28.—Very little grain of any kind moving to market now. Selling strike still continues. "Necessity is the mother of invention"—in order to care for this large crop of corn on the farms, many farmers have built cribs of chicken fence and in some sections made a thatched roof of corn stalks, which is a new makeshift to us. This indicates an intention on the part of owners to hold such corn for a better market. A little better seasonable demand for oats.—H. I. Baldwin & Co.

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 1.—The Kansas State Warehouse Commission's biennial report shows that 1,900 farmers have grain stored in 47 country elevators reporting in Kansas. The warehouse supervisor reports 1,912 elevators in the state with a capacity of 60,000,000 bus. Of these 1,055, with a capacity of 25,500,000 bus., are in the 54 counties of the western half of the state. Statistics show that 73% of the production of the state is in the western half, while only 40% of the storage capacity is in that area. Kansas elevators have increased their storage capacity 22% during the last three years and Kansas mills have increased their capacity 15%.

Birmingham, Ala., Jan. 23.—Despite the general business depression there has been a good movement of corn and its products in this territory for several months. Birmingham corn mills have operated overtime to fill the demand for hominy, grits and meal. Reasons offered for this activity are that corn products are being largely used as flour substitutes and an-

other is that home-grown corn contains too much moisture to make the best meal. White and yellow corn have been almost on a price parity for two months or more but a premium is now being asked for the yellow variety. One mill man points out that the horse and mule are coming back on account of inability of many persons to drive cars longer. This will mean some increase in the demand for corn. The Alabama crop last year was considerably below average on account of the small amount of fertilizer used.—G. H. W.

Wages paid to Wisconsin farm laborers during 1932 were the lowest since 1898 and were 59 per cent lower than in 1929.

Deflation is favored by Pres.-Elect Roosevelt, according to those in touch with him. To raise commodity prices he is represented as willing to sign a currency inflation bill. Contraction of the volume of our circulating medium caused by hoarding is the only excuse for such action.

Rye Movement in January

Receipts and shipments of rye at the various markets during January, compared with January, 1932, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1933	1932	1933	1932
Baltimore ...	16,721	6,410	.....	.....
Boston	1,100	.....	.....	.....
Chicago	76,000	49,000	11,000	15,000
Duluth	202,450	65,517	.....	2,708
Fort William	18,447	44,846	.....	.....
Fort Worth .....	.....	.....	.....	1,500
Indianapolis	1,500	6,000	1,500	6,000
Kansas City	9,000	7,500	4,500	4,500
Milwaukee	30,660	12,000	44,225	9,150
Minneapolis	279,590	209,450	241,350	164,630
Omaha	21,000	9,800	15,400	2,800
Superior	133,713	23,079	.....	4,239
Toledo	2,400	4,800	.....	1,180
ROSE .....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Corn Movement in January

Receipts and shipments of corn at the various markets during January, compared with January, 1932, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1933	1932	1933	1932
Baltimore ...	88,404	77,102	.....	.....
Boston	1,350	1,500	.....	.....
Chicago	3,789,000	430,000	464,000	786,000
Duluth	14,685	2,654	.....	27,700
Fort William .....	.....	.....	.....	1,875
Fort Worth	159,000	235,500	9,000	23,500
Houston	85,500	78,000	.....	.....
Hutchinson	11,250	57,500	.....	.....
Indianapolis	1,986,000	990,000	1,566,000	910,500
Kansas City	841,500	532,500	159,000	115,500
Milwaukee	403,790	452,880	160,875	37,200
Minneapolis	473,600	498,300	234,800	223,280
New Orleans	725,345	230,132	406,551	14,124
Omaha	716,800	432,600	249,000	218,400
Peoria	1,442,700	1,108,800	513,600	460,350
St. Joseph	563,000	274,000	252,000	144,000
Seattle	40,600	107,800	.....	.....
Toledo	241,250	408,750	104,315	80,305
Wichita	41,600	16,900	35,100	5,200

Barley Movement in January

Receipts and shipments of barley at the various markets during January, compared with January, 1932, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1933	1932	1933	1932
Baltimore ...	3,916	2,111	.....	.....
Chicago	340,000	259,000	55,000	103,000
Duluth	139,291	.....	.....	10,179
Fort William	97,899	142,878	1,615	3,544
Fort Worth	14,400	41,600	.....	8,000
Houston	4,500	.....	.....	.....
Hutchinson .....	.....	1,800	.....	.....
Indianapolis	4,500	1,500	.....	.....
Kansas City	35,200	78,400	4,800	38,400
Milwaukee	359,100	365,500	170,500	147,250
Minneapolis	889,580	532,420	410,200	463,610
Omaha	8,000	6,400	3,200	1,600
Peoria	46,200	186,500	7,000	54,600
St. Joseph .....	.....	.....	5,250	.....
Seattle	30,400	35,200	.....	.....
Superior	120,340	1,374	1,118	9,104
Toledo	2,400	12,000	1,250	.....
Wichita	1,300	1,300	1,300	.....

Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds, as well as on the movement to country markets, are always welcome.

Decatur, Ill., Jan. 28.—Winter wheat here is now in better condition than at any time since it was seeded; acreage 97% of last year.—H. I. Baldwin & Co.

Evansville, Ind., Feb. 4.—Recent heavy rains in southern Indiana and western Kentucky covered many wheat fields. The wheat crop in this section is looking quite promising.—W. B. C.

Springfield, Ill., Feb. 1.—Winter wheat, although unprotected, continues in generally good to excellent condition and is showing green northward into the northern third of the state. Alfalfa and clover also are becoming more green in the central and southern divisions. Fields and country roads continue generally too wet, and this condition is retarding farm work in many localities.—E. W. Holcomb, meteorologist, U. S. Dept. of Ag.

Washington, D. C.—The total wheat area of the world increased, according to present estimates, by 4,500,000 acres in the 1932-33 season. At the acreage level of 1932-33, the world, excluding Russia and China, would produce with average yields (14.7 bushels per acre in the last 12 years) crops totaling about 3,740,000,000 bus., compared with an average disappearance during the last five crop years of almost exactly the same quantity. Altogether, from a long-time standpoint the outlook is for a rather slow recovery from the present situation of burdensome world stocks of wheat.—U. S. Dept. of Ag.

Chicago, Ill., Feb. 4.—Grasshoppers will not cause major crop damage in the West during the coming summer unless unexpected weather conditions favoring them should occur due to increased parasitism of eggs last fall. Field examination of the soil in troublesome areas, counting eggs and judging as well as possible the weather conditions when warm weather returns leads to this conclusion. North Dakota is the only state in which the egg count exceeded last year's, tho there are local bad areas in several other states. In these spots farmers may have to spread poison again unless a cool, moist spring favors egg parasites.—R. O. Cromwell, statistician, Clement, Curtis & Co.

"While inflation at some stages in the process appears to correct some of the evils arising during a period of deflation, all experience teaches that whatever the earlier appearance may be all classes are ultimately adversely affected and eventually it results in ruin to the economic life of a nation and brings terrible disaster to all its people."—Ogden L. Mills, sec'y of the treasury.

Wheat Movement in January

Receipts and shipments of wheat at the various markets during January, compared with January, 1932, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1933	1932	1933	1932
Baltimore ...	4,737	255,371	.....	195,978
Boston .....	.....	4,500	.....	237,300
Chicago	233,000	430,000	912,000	1,086,000
Duluth	1,199,121	268,329	217,334	970,408
Ft. William	1,411,894	1,998,812	8,217	24,156
Fort Worth	469,000	900,200	413,600	674,000
Galveston	50,338	536,000	.....	.....
Houston	27,000	6,000	.....	140,000
Hutchinson	1,208,000	3,102,000	.....	.....
Indianapolis	143,000	188,000	248,000	116,000
Kansas City	3,681,000	5,737,000	1,954,685	2,572,800
Milwaukee	9,390	43,120	83,700	57,200
Minneapolis	4,270,770	2,864,070	1,675,240	1,500,750
New Orleans	12,101	908,197	285,894	1,209,999
Omaha	545,600	2,028,800	548,800	1,075,200
Peoria	334,000	40,800	313,200	39,600
St. Joseph	145,600	187,200	787,200	516,800
Seattle	666,400	834,400	.....	.....
Superior	178,709	558,692	203,412	1,088,785
Toledo	1,218,475	1,071,000	413,370	449,130
Wichita	736,500	1,720,500	517,500	1,092,000

Oats Movement in January

Receipts and shipments of oats at the various markets during January, compared with January, 1932, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1933	1932	1933	1932
Baltimore ...	37,492	31,891	.....	.....
Boston	30,800	13,350	.....	.....
Chicago	644,000	1,162,000	615,000	337,000
Duluth	117,925	5,201	.....	18,736
Fort William	59,742	167,964	93,644	139,395
Fort Worth	82,000	240,000	28,000	40,000
Houston	36,000	43,500	.....	.....
Indianapolis	810,000	738,000	934,000	852,000
Kansas City	208,000	160,000	14,000	52,000
Milwaukee	104,880	86,220	84,000	114,000
Minneapolis	476,980	354,460	188,280	228,440
New Orleans	201,259	48,000	74,687	42,031
Omaha	206,000	46,000	128,000	42,000
Peoria	142,000	171,800	216,000	160,200
St. Joseph	582,000	450,000	182,000	40,000
Seattle	32,000	60,000	.....	.....
Superior	29,515	9,640	27,234	77,145
Toledo	315,700	338,250	270,520	175,950
Wichita	1,500	4,500	.....	3,000

Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new firms, changes, deaths and failures; new elevators, feed mills, improvements, fires, casualties and accidents are solicited.

CALIFORNIA

Stockton, Cal.—J. T. Herbert's feed and barley mill on South Center St. has been bot by Gordon Halk.

San Francisco, Cal.—The San Francisco Grain Trade Ass'n recently elected its com'te on grain to serve during the coming year. The nominees were: F. A. Somers, Edward E. Eyre, J. B. Outsen, L. B. Hart and W. H. Allen.

CANADA

Prince Rupert, B. C.—Daniel Murray, floor boss in the Dominion Government Elevator here, leased to the wheat pool, was killed instantly on Jan. 24, when he was struck by a conveyor belt. Mr. Murray moved to the Coast about eight years ago, from Fort William, Ont., where he had been engaged in elevator work for years and was well known in grain handling circles. His wife and six children survive him.

Ottawa, Can.—The proposed changes in the Canadian Grain Act including an amendment calling for separate grading of garnet wheat also one regarding change in the elevating and handling charges for grain will not be brot up at the coming session of Parliament the federal authorities so deciding on account of the low prices for grain and the present disturbed condition of the grain market. Separate grading of garnet would mean a lower price for that variety, it is said.

Vancouver, B. C.—D. R. Davis, a pioneer grain dealer of this city, was honored on Jan. 14 by being given life membership in the Merchants Exchange as an appreciation of his long service in the interest of the grain trade and of the exchange. Mr. Davis, who is retiring from active business, has been identified with the grain trade of western Canada for over 30 years. He moved to the Coast from Alberta in 1914. He is a charter member of the Vancouver Merchants Exchange, and at one time was an associate in the grain firm of Davis, Milroy & Co., in which his son, Roy Davis, is a partner. The presentation ceremony took place on the floor of the exchange immediately after the close of the grain market, the honor being conferred jointly by H. F. Harrison, pres. of the Merchants Exchange, and Donald McLean, pres. of the Grain Exchange Division.

COLORADO

Bartlett, Colo.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator was slightly damaged by windstorm on Jan. 21.

Denver, Colo.—Pigeon and rabbit feed are now being manufactured by the North Denver Poultry Supply House since it moved to larger quarters in North Denver. The company contemplates making poultry feeds of all kinds soon.

ILLINOIS

Champaign, Ill.—E. R. Rising has been appointed local manager for J. H. Dole & Co.

Peoria, Ill.—H. A. Mulholland, of Lowell Hoyt & Co., was recently elected to membership in the Board of Trade.

Peoria, Ill.—The 40th annual convention of the Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n will be held in this city on May 9 and 10.

Fenton, Ill.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. has appointed Lester Meyer, formerly of Erie, Ill., manager of its elevator.

Champaign, Ill.—C. C. Connor and C. B. De Long have organized the Champaign Grain Co., a brokerage business, and opened an office here.

Springfield, Ill.—According to a bill offered by Senator Earl B. Searcy and sent to the judiciary com'te, judgment notes would be illegal hereafter in Illinois.

Sollitt, Ill.—John Kniseley, of Graham Grain Co., passed away Feb. 3.

Stockton, Ill.—J. H. Handy has been appointed manager of the Farmers Grain & Lbr. Co., succeeding Joseph Seever, who was elected circuit clerk of Iroquois County.

Erie, Ill.—Lester Meyer, employed at Rior-don & Pfundstein's elevator here for the past eight years, has accepted a position as manager of an elevator at Fenton, Ill.

Sibley, Ill.—Tile is being laid to drain the pits of the elevators of the Sibley Grain Co. and Estate of Hiram Sibley, in which water collects and injures belts and other equipment.

Knowles (Alvin p. o.), Ill.—I am buying grain on track at Knowles, on C. M. & St. P. Have a crib that holds 2,000 bus. of corn. Hope to build elevator here when conditions permit.—Clarence H. Carter.

Oregon, Ill.—I have a one-half interest in the elevator business at Oregon. It will run under the name of the Oregon Grain Co. D. H. Dolden is manager.—A. Theo. Peterson [owner of elevator at Malta, Ill.].

Kankakee, Ill.—Paul Laird has given up his lease on the I. C. elevator here, owned by Carter Grain & Feed Co. The plant is now being operated by Carter Grain & Feed Co., with C. W. Higdon as manager.

Marengo, Ill.—The feed mill reported as being built here by Ed Banks is for the J. H. Patterson Co., whose feed mill burned on Dec. 9, as reported in the Dec. 28 Journals. The elevator did not burn. The most up-to-date machinery will be used in the new feed mill.

Windsor, Ill.—Munson Bros. Grain & Coal Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$20,000 common; incorporators: Freda Mard, Henry E. and Bertha Munson; to deal in grain and coal. This is an old established company operating elevators at this point (headquarters), at Kirk and at Gays, Ill.

Macomb, Ill.—The January meeting of grain dealers of this territory, which was held in this city, was attended by about 40, with W. F. Bader acting as chairman. The subject of trucking came in for the greater share of attention, those present favoring legislation to control the trucking problem.

Stewardson, Ill.—Oliver Moomaw has bot the flour mill here which has not been operated for some time, took out the old machinery and installed equipment for recleaning and handling farm seed in connection with grain. He handles grain, feed and seeds, operating under the name of Moomaw & Co., composed of members of his own family.

Springfield, Ill.—A saving of \$201,460 from the Illinois Commerce Commission's annual payroll has already been made by Chairman B. F. Lindheimer, who has made a 30% cut in the number of employees and reduced the salaries of those remaining, and additional savings may yet be made. The Commerce Commission has jurisdiction over grain warehousing and grain inspection.

Chatsworth, Ill.—Grain dealers of this section to the number of 50 attended a meeting in this city on Jan. 24. The main topic of discussion was trucking and it was generally agreed that relief from this evil will come about thru legislation putting the trucks under regulation much the same as the carriers and by a general reduction in freight rates. Homer Gibbs, of Wing, was chairman of the meeting.

Niantic, Ill.—Indictment against Charles E. Frederick, grain buyer of this place, charging embezzlement, was quashed by the judge in circuit court, on Jan. 28. Mr. Frederick was accused of withholding \$5,000 in funds of the Bruce-Frederick Grain Co., of which he was a co-partner. Chester King, who represented Mr. Frederick, attacked the indictment on the ground that since Mr. Frederick was a partner in the firm, he could not be guilty of embezzling funds.

CHICAGO NOTES

On Jan. 21 a Board of Trade membership sold at \$4,500 net to the buyer.

Charles V. Essroger has again been appointed treas. by the directors of the Board of Trade.

The Society of Grain Elvtr. Superintendents will hold its annual meeting in this city at the Sherman Hotel Apr. 3 to 7.

The rate of interest for advances on Bs/L for February has been set at 5½% per annum, which is a reduction of ½% from the January rate.

A wealth of flowers decorated the office of the state grain inspection department Jan. 30 when the newly appointed chief, Timothy J. Kiley, took charge at noon.

The Chicago Board of Trade, along with other leading cash and futures markets, will observe Lincoln's birthday on Monday, Feb. 13. Winnipeg will be the only market open.

Professor Boyle of Cornell will be the next speaker, Feb. 16, at the series of lectures on the grain trade sponsored by the Ass'n of Grain Commission Merchants in room 300 of the Board of Trade.

Sam Raymond was the recipient of a handsome bouquet of flowers Jan. 26 from friends on the Board of Trade, the occasion being his 61st birthday. Sam has been identified with news gathering and distribution on the Board for over 40 years.

We have just motorized our marine leg, rebuilt it and doubled its capacity. Our pushers, shovels, hoists, and legs are now all individually driven by five Westinghouse Motors. Electrification has done away with our rope drives. —Wm. H. Gassler, supt., Calumet Elevators, Rosenbaum Bros., Chicago.

Recent new members of the Board of Trade include William J. Coad, pres. of the Omaha Flour Mills, Omaha, Neb., this being the membership for which Chauncey Abbott, Jr., was an applicant previous to his death in December, Mr. Coad being his successor as pres. of the Omaha Mills; John E. McAuley, vice-pres. of the J. E. McAuley Mfg. Co.; John A. Mull, vice-pres. and general manager of the Central Elvtr., Minneapolis; Alfred W. Heil, New York City, and Ruby Schwartz, Chicago.

A ruling of the rules com'te of the Board of Trade (and approved by the directors in August, 1928) to the effect that a commission house could not absorb charges incurred for making remittances by cable transfers to foreign clients and that such clients must pay the cost of securing funds and remitting funds by cable without cost to the member house in this country, was reaffirmed by the rules com'te in a report recently. On Jan. 10 the directors approved the com'te's report and added to it the following interpretation: "Such ruling is interpreted by your present com'te to include the cost of the cable message, as well as the transfer expense."

County Assessor Jacobs is credited with having asked the board of appeals for the assessment for 1931 of millions of dollars worth of grain stored in large Chicago elevators. Officials of six large grain companies were invited to the assessor's office to show cause why the grain should not be assessed and J. C. Shaffer, of the Shaffer Grain Co., protested against the assessment of grain to which he did not hold title. On Jan. 28 the board of appeals confirmed an assessment valuation of \$485,536 against the Shaffer Grain Co. for grain stored in its elevators on Apr. 1, 1931, this figure representing the 37% equalization figure applied against a total assessment of \$1,312,000. Walter Brewer, attorney for the Shaffer Co., in objecting to the assessment said: "The company did not own this grain and was not even the agent for it. The grain was merely stored in its elevators. The grain is assessable to somebody, but not to the company." Mr. Brewer said he would take the case to court after the board confirmed the assessment.

INDIANA

Pennville, Ind.—Installation of a batch mixer is contemplated by the Pennville Milling Co., which recently installed a hammer mill.

Edinburgh, Ind.—Frank Bowman has bot the Community Mills, which have been owned and operated for several years by B. Sconce, and will make some improvements in the near future.

Avery (Frankfort p. o.), Ind.—William G. Coyner, owner and operator of the elevator at this point, died Jan. 28 from an attack of acute indigestion. He had been ill during the night and was attended by a physician earlier in the day.

Lyons, Ind.—Morgan-Stafford, incorporated; capital stock, 220 shares at \$100; incorporators: John L. and John H. Morgan and N. W. Stafford. This is an old, established business, the firm operating elevators at this point, Marco, Plummer and Heene, and also a mill at Marco.

Brookville, Ind.—Aaron Cornelius, of Whitcomb, bot the Yum Yum Feed Mill & Elvtr. Jan. 16 at sheriff's sale. Elmer Strohmer, who has had the elevator leased for the handling of grain, will take over the feed mill also. Coal, fertilizer and seeds will be handled along with the grain and feed business.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Recently a load of corn was unloaded at our elevator here containing a bunch of keys. Nothing on the bunch bore any means of identifying the owner. Had one of your key tags been attached we would know where to send them. However, we are holding the keys for the owner.—Cleveland Grain Co.

North Liberty, Ind.—The loss on C. G. Wolf's elevator that burned Jan. 24 (as reported in the Jan. 25 Journals), has been estimated at \$20,000; partly covered by insurance. Mr. Wolf and his son Paul were badly burned about the hands as they were rescuing a truck filled with bran which was the only thing saved. The elevator contained about 5,000 bus. of grain and a quantity of feed, all of which was destroyed, as well as machinery and other equipment. The elevator was built in 1896 and Mr. Wolf had been owner and operator since 1917.

Crown Point, Ind.—Ivan Mills, of Boone Grove, and Floyd Meyers, of this city, will become partners in the elevator business conducted for years by E. K. Sowash, the firm to commence operation as a new company on Mar. 1, under the name of the E. K. Sowash Co., Inc., doing a general elevator and grain business; capital stock of the company is \$25,000. Mr. Mills has been in the elevator and grain business at Boone Grove and Middletown for the last 17 years, and Mr. Meyers has been associated with Mr. Sowash for years, having been superintendent of the plant.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Grain dealers of the Hoosier State will be interested to know that W. D. Springer, the new pres. of the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n, has long been pres. of the Mulberry Grain Co., Mulberry, Ind.; the Dayton Grain Co., Dayton, Ind.; the New Palestine Elvtr. Co., New Palestine, Ind., and operates an elevator at Gwynnville and at Kennard, Ind. In fact, Mr. Springer has been engaged in the grain business for 21 years and is not only thoroly familiar with all the problems confronting grain dealers, but has the interest of the trade at heart.

Shelbyville, Ind.—A forged check for \$19.25 on the Nading Grain Co. was cashed by the Hayden Hardware Co., of Rushville, a few weeks ago, the man presenting the check buying an electric toaster and receiving the balance in cash. The check was made payable to Ray Anderson and bore the signature of the Nading Grain Co., evidently a rubber stamp being used, with the name Clyde Moore, manager. The company has no accounts with banks in the name of the Nading Grain Co., the accounts being carried in the name of H. B. DePrez, receiver. Neither has the company a manager named Moore.

Crete (Lynn p. o.), Ind.—The Crete Elvtr. Co. has sold its elevator and all other property to Fred Elliott, who will operate it under the name of the Elliott Grain Co. Mr. Elliott has been a stockholder since the organization of the company and at the time of the sale was president. At different times he has owned elevators at Lynn, Modoc and Deerfield. H. C. Wise, who has managed the Crete Elvtr. Co.'s elevator for nine years, will engage in business for himself, in the mixing and sale of stock minerals. For the present he will use one of the warehouses purchased by the Elliott Grain Co.—H. C. Wise.

Hammond, Ind.—Approximately \$50,000 of new machinery is to be installed in the new plant of the Nowak Milling Co., large feed manufacturers, which replaces the fire loss of Dec. 26.

Greenfield, Ind.—A batch mixer has been added to the equipment of the feed manufacturing plant of the Hancock County Farm Buro Co-op. Ass'n.

Somerset, Ind.—B. F. Talley's feed mill burned early Sunday morning, Jan. 29; loss, \$3,000; covered by insurance. It is believed by the owner that the fire was of incendiary origin. The mill was a 28x36-foot structure, with a three-story cupola, and contained up-to-date equipment, including a Duplex corn cracker and grader. It was the second mill on this site to burn within eight months, the other fire, which completely destroyed the mill, occurring last May, caused by defective wiring, it was believed. According to reports, the mill has been broken into several times since it was rebuilt. Mr. Talley is undecided as to building again.

Ade (Brook p. o.), Ind.—The Farmers Co-op. Co., operating a grain elevator, feed, fertilizer, coal and implement business, has been thrown into receivership and F. Paul Grau, of Chicago, and formerly of Fowler (where he managed an elevator for 15 years), was named receiver, on Jan. 19, and authorized to take the business over at once. The receivership was the result of a petition filed by Fred Richmire, of Morocco, in which it is claimed that the company owes for 90,000 bus. of corn delivered, and is also liable for \$44,000 worth of notes endorsed, given for the purchase of implements. The company is also said to owe \$6,000 for fertilizer. Assets include \$18,000 in accounts payable for goods sold to farmers and less than \$1,000 in cash. Buildings and equipment are estimated to be worth \$32,000.

Anderson, Ind.—A large concrete stave grain tank at Wellington Milling Co.'s plant collapsed Jan. 13, causing an estimated damage of \$5,000 to the tank and spilling five carloads of wheat, valued at \$4,000, on the ground. Most of the wheat was salvaged. No one was injured as there happened to be nobody around at the time. This tank was erected in 1914, was over 37 feet high, 26 feet in diameter and was constructed of cement slabs three inches in diameter. The tank was divided into four compartments, with concrete walls about eight inches thick. The cause of the collapse was due to two things: Construction of the slab, which was very poor, being made of sand of questionable quality and a possible lack of cement; and second, where the ends of the four walls came out to outer walls they were not made fast with anything except a thin coat of plaster on inside of tank, which allowed the outer walls to creep when one or more compartments were empty.

IOWA

Readlyn, Ia.—F. H. Bowdish has sold his feed mill to F. C. Buhr.

Ames, Ia.—The 33rd annual farm and home week is being held this entire week at the Iowa State College.

Ross, Ia.—The Boyer Elvtr. Co. has erected new corn cribs which increase its ear corn capacity 50,000 bus.

Carpenter, Ia.—The feed mill in the old Farmers Elvtr. here was re-opened on Jan. 23. Leo Diederich is manager.

Dyersville, Ia.—Bernard H. Tauke, Sr., manager of the Farmers Shipping Ass'n's elevator, died last week.—Art Torkelson.

Des Moines, Ia.—Among bills recently filed in the Iowa Legislature is one to license operators of portable feeds mills, S. F. 156.

Villisca, Ia.—The feed and flour mills of the Villisca Milling Co. burned Jan. 20; loss, \$15,000; partly insured. It will not be rebuilt.

Mount Auburn, Ia.—Oscar Avery, of LaPorte City, has bot Gall Osborne's interest in the economy Mills and has assumed management. A gasoline engine has just been installed, replacing the electric motor.

Des Moines, Ia.—Among a number of bills introduced in the house on Jan. 19 was one providing first liens for threshers on all grain or seed threshed. The bill was introduced by G. L. Gittinger, of Lucas.

Cumming, Ia.—Death came to Arthur McLain, head of the Arthur McLain Grain Co., on Jan. 11, at Des Moines. He was 58 years of age. At one time he was manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here.

Sioux City, Ia.—Two safecrackers at work on a safe in the plant of Bills Feed & Milling Co., Jan. 28, escaped after they had been surprised by two patrolmen. Shots were exchanged, but it was that no one was injured.—Art Torkelson.

Voorhies, Ia.—The Voorhies Co-op. Co. had a closing out sale during the second week of January. A feed house, 24x48, was sold to Ingol Bros. for \$110; \$1,100 in book accounts was sold to John Rohde, and \$800 in notes sold to Ed Aschenbrenner for \$3.25.

Modale, Ia.—Harrison County grain dealers held a meeting here Jan. 9, at which time Mr. Bell, of the Bell-Trimble Co., of Omaha, explained and discussed the domestic allotment plan. The remainder of the evening was spent in attending to routine matters.

Duncan (Britt p. o.), Ia.—Lennis Hedberg, manager of the North Iowa Grain Co.'s elevator here, underwent a major operation at the Swedish Hospital, Omaha, Neb., on Jan. 24. His brother, Melvin Hedberg, is looking after the elevator business while he is away.

Keokuk, Ia.—The Hubinger Co., manufacturer of corn products, on Feb. 1 increased its working force by 60 men, operating in three shifts instead of two as formerly, at the same time increasing its wage scale. The company is co-operating in the share-the-work movement.

Osage, Ia.—One of the Osage Co-op. Grain & Supply Co.'s elevators burned early in the morning of Jan. 31, together with its contents, consisting of 10,000 bus. of grain, feed and flour; loss, \$15,000; covered by insurance. The oil tanks and coal sheds did not burn as they were protected from the fire by a concrete wall. Cause of fire unknown.

Fort Dodge, Ia.—C. D. Thorsen has been appointed manager of the local office of the Rosenbaum Grain Corp. of Chicago. Arthur Temple, of Chicago, arrived during the last week of January, to operate the grain wire in the local office. The Rosenbaum Co. recently moved to a larger suite in the Snell Bldg., where Fort Dodge offices were opened last August.

Conrad, Ia.—The Conrad Farmers Grain Co., which is incorporated under the co-operative law, signed up its members on a marketing agreement in 1928 for a five-year period. During January, 1933, the officers of the company signed up all but five of the old members for another five-year period. Thirty-six new members were signed up and the entire membership farms nearly 20,000 acres.

Albia, Ia.—The Wilkin Grain Co. has been re-organized, four stockholders retiring and their interest being assumed by W. A. and W. B. Wilkin. The retiring stockholders are Mrs. G. H. Wilkin, J. G. Smock, O. K. Shipley, E. B. Wilkin and Bertha Mason. W. A. Wilkin will continue in active charge of the business and will be assisted by his sons, Keith and Dudley, who will replace Messrs. Smock and Shipley, who have been employed in the business.

Marshalltown, Ia.—John Bass, of J. V. Bass & Co., who was injured in an auto accident several weeks ago, is coming along very nicely at present. He is at home confined to his bed, altho able to be up for a few minutes at a time to exercise his hip and leg, with the aid of a pair of crutches. He is unable to take a sitting posture as yet but has hopes the doctor will allow it in another week or 10 days.—Art Torkelson.

Dike, Ia.—The Froning Grain & Coal Co.'s elevator and office building burned at 2 a. m., Jan. 26, from fire of unknown origin, which was discovered by the night watchman as the flames burst thru the side of the elevator; loss, \$8,000; covered by insurance. Records and furniture of the office were saved, also the company's coal and feed sheds. The loss included 1,500 bus. of corn, 1,000 bus. of oats and 1,000 bus. of barley. A hammer mill also was destroyed. The elevator was built in 1900, when the town was founded.

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Call or Wire
Our Expense for Immediate
Protection on
Elevators—Grain—Dwellings
Lumber Yards—Merc. Property

Boyden, Ia.—It was reported that the Quaker Oats Co. would close its elevator here at the end of January, not enough business being given as the reason.

Arcadia, Ia.—Two robbers visited the office of the Farmers Elevtr. Co. at closing time, just before the holidays, and held up the manager, L. C. Harris, obtaining \$150. About three weeks later an incendiary tried to burn the house, but Manager Harris saw a light in the elevator at 5:30 a. m., rushed over to investigate and found that gasoline had been poured on the roof near the chimney and a bottle of some of the liquid in it left on the stove. The fire was already started but was put out before much damage was done.

Ames, Ia.—Central Iowa grain dealers to the number of 57 held a dinner meeting in this city, Jan. 19, at the Sheldon-Munn Hotel, under the auspices of the Western Grain Dealers Ass'n. Prof. T. W. Schultz, professor of agricultural economics at Iowa State College, spoke on the domestic allotment plan; J. M. Munsinger, general manager of the Ames Grain & Coal Co., gave a talk on "Needed Legislation for the Grain Trade." An open forum followed the talks. There were also some entertainment numbers. W. T. Barr, pres. of the Ames Reliable Products Co., presided.

KANSAS

McCracken, Kan.—The elevator of the Ryan Grain Co. was slightly damaged by windstorm on Jan. 21.

Harper, Kan.—The Imperial Flour Mills Co. sustained slight damage to its electrical equipment recently.

Leoti, Kan.—The "east" elevator and stock of the Stevens-Scott Grain Co. are reported to have burned on Jan. 21, the fire originating from unknown cause.

Hutchinson, Kan.—An examination for a flying license was recently taken by George Morche, manager of the local office of Wolcott & Lincoln, Inc., of Kansas City, Mo.

Lindsborg, Kan.—The old flour mill here has been remodeled and modernized and is now being operated by Runbeck Bros., who will do a custom milling business in addition to making flour.

Topeka, Kan.—That state grain inspection fees at terminals be reduced from \$1 to 75 cents per car was recommended by Governor Landon in a special message to the state legislature on Jan. 26.

Council Grove, Kan.—Improvements and machinery change at the Saunders mill and elevator that have been in progress for several weeks have been completed. The new grain storage has been connected and other alterations made.

Lawrence, Kan.—The death of Roy O. Stanley, which occurred recently, resulted from injuries received while working in the Bowersock Mills & Power Co.'s plant, when he was caught in a power belt, necessitating the amputation of both legs. He was 25 years old.

A bill was introduced in the Kansas legislature on Jan. 25 by Representative E. J. Kirchner, of Rawlins County, providing that county commissioners may use their judgment as to whether they pay \$1,200 a year to help maintain the farm bureau's county agents.

A joint resolution has been offered in the Kansas Legislature by Senator F. J. Oyler, calling for the appointment of a bipartisan committee of four to make an investigation of the Kansas state grain inspection department. Two members would be named by the president of the senate and two by the speaker of the house. The committee would report by Oct. 1, 1933. The resolution provides \$1,500 for the committee.

KENTUCKY

Clay City, Ky.—J. F. Smith & Co. are installing a meal and feed grinding plant.

Sanders, Ky.—The Williams Cereal Mill has been taken over by E. T. Armstrong, who will grind all kinds of grain.

Adair-Morton Grain Co.

Wichita, Kansas

WHEAT-CORN-OATS-KAFIR

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE LETTER

The names of Donald C. Sponseller and James T. Lean are posted for membership in the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce. The latter is foreign freight representative of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.—R. C. N.

The desirability of concentrating all the grain which is now stored in the three export elevators in one house has been suggested to the railroads in line with other measures of economy which present conditions are enforcing.—R. C. N.

Because the total income for the fiscal year 1932 from the two state hay scales was far below the cost of their maintenance, a bill has been introduced in the Maryland legislature authorizing the sale of the two scales, which, while they are city landmarks, are now regarded as obsolete.—R. C. N.

At the organization meeting of the board of directors of the Chamber of Commerce, held Feb. 1, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Pres., E. H. Beer; vice-pres., J. Murdoch Dennis; sec'y-treas., Jas. B. Hessong; assist. sec'y, Edward Bittrick; executive committee: Edward Netre, chairman; Oscar M. Gibson, vice-chairman; T. Wilson Johnston, Philip C. McIntyre and C. Wilmer Watkins.—R. C. N.

In his annual report to the members of the Chamber of Commerce, retiring president, Eugene Blackford, said: "While Baltimore and other North Atlantic ports dependent upon rail transportation for the movement of export grain have been virtually without any receipts, those having waterway facilities from the interior have enjoyed a fairly healthy movement at costs which it is believed are not beyond the possibility of being approximately met by our railroads, but no definite policy toward that end appears to exist. Railroad rates from Lake Erie ports are not on a competitive basis with water transportation via the Erie Canal and the St. Lawrence River; and now that navigation is closed, there is in force from Georgian Bay ports to St. Johns and Halifax a much lower rail rate than from Lake Erie ports to Baltimore. This is the reason for our deplorable showing. It is no fault of the Baltimore merchants.—R. C. N.

MICHIGAN

Pittsford, Mich.—The Pittsford Flour Mill has been thoroughly overhauled and worn machinery replaced with new.

Three Rivers, Mich.—The Howardsville Mill has been taken over by C. P. Bacon, who is making several improvements in the plant.

Elkton, Mich.—The Elkton Co-op. Farm Produce Co. last month installed in its elevator a polisher furnished by the Crippen Mfg. Co.

Blissfield, Mich.—The balance sheet of the Blissfield Co-op. Co. shows an increase in resources of \$3,964.70, amounting to \$45,714.70 at the end of 1932. Dividends paid amounted to \$2,292.

Dundee, Mich.—The Alfalfa Grinding Co., of Denver, Colo., plans the erection of a plant here which will employ 25 men and provide a market for all the alfalfa grown in the county. The building will be 200 feet long and 100 feet wide. The ground product will be sold as feed.

Cannonsburg, Mich.—Francis J. Byrne is reported to have announced during the last week of January that he would soon open his new elevator, to be located in the building east of the Joyce store. He will buy beans as well as wheat, and expects within a few weeks to be able to handle other grains also.

Ainger (p. o. name Olivet), Mich.—The Farmers Grain & Fuel Co. is the name of a new firm just organized to operate the elevator here which has been purchased from White Bros., of Scotts, Mich. The owners are Karl Heddon, Fred A. Waterson, Roy A. Baker and Charles Bugbee, Mr. Heddon and Mr. Waterson will be the managers. A regular elevator business will be carried on, with the exception of grinding feed.

The following Michigan firms sustained windstorm damage to their elevators on Jan. 19, ranging from \$5 to \$150: Byron Center Co-op. Co., Byron Center; E. C. Smith, Carland; Flushing Flour Mills, Flushing; E. C. Smith, Ovid; Prescott Grain Co., Prescott; Breckenridge Farmers Elevtr Co., Wheeler; J. B. Crawford, Breckenridge; Jonathan Hale & Sons, Ionia; Ithaca Roller Mills, Ithaca; Michigan Bean Co., Owendale; Pewamo Elevtr. Co., Pewamo.

Boyne City, Mich.—The elevator of the Boyne City Co-op. Co. was discovered to be on fire at 1:30 p. m., Jan. 20, the fire originating in an attic over the office, used for the storage of old records. The fire department and employees were successful in extinguishing the fire before it had communicated with the main plant; loss, less than \$1,000. Perry Campbell, who had been in the company's employ for eight years, afterwards confessed to having set the fire and was arrested.

Cass City, Mich.—Frederick E. Kelsey, manager of the Farm Produce Co.'s elevator here for a number of years, died at his home in this city Jan. 14, after several years' illness from a complication of diseases. Years ago he owned an elevator at Caro, Mich. He came to Cass City in 1910 and managed the elevator of the Farm Produce Co. for 10 years. The next six years he was first manager of the Farmers Elevtr. Co.'s elevator at Caro and later of the Farm Produce Co. of Cass City again. He then retired because of ill health. He is survived by his widow, a son and a daughter.

MINNESOTA

Duluth, Minn.—Recent new members of the Board of Trade include J. M. Quilty, of Minneapolis.

Montgomery City, Minn.—Installation of a diesel engine is contemplated by the Prairie Milling Co.

Marshall, Minn.—The Marshall Independent Elevtr., operated by D. Cruikshank, recently built a new feed and flour warehouse.

Mankato, Minn.—Samuel H. Grannis, pioneer grain elevator man, died at the St. Cloud Hospital last month, at the age of 93 years.

Lowry, Minn.—William Bennett, former manager of the Lowry Farmers Elevtr. Co.'s elevator, writes: "Out of the grain business."

Caledonia, Minn.—The Farmers Service Store, which has been operated in the Schiltz Bros.' elevator for the past two years, has suspended operations.

Albany, Minn.—The Farm Service Stores, operators of the elevator here, have discontinued business, and J. N. Schmitz, former manager, has taken over the business and will continue the operation of the elevator.

Wadena, Minn.—The Peterson-Biddick Co. has awarded contract to the T. E. Ibberson Co. for the erection of a feed mill building, along with a grain elevator, to be built at Wadena. The elevator will be a cribbed structure and contain ten bins. The bins and equipment will be served by three legs. Strong-Scott head drives will be used and the power will be furnished with enclosed-type motors. The elevator will be fitted with facilities for unloading from track as well as wagons. Slab type foundations will be used and the workfloor will be the cross type workfloor. The whole elevator will be covered with galvanized iron. The feed mill building will be an all overhead structure and will be divided into ten bins. There will be a large No. 450 Eureka corn grader. A special Eureka Corn Cutter will be installed with special magnetic separators. Power for this unit will be furnished by a 20 h. p. motor. A large Eureka Batch Mixer will be installed which will have special drives and motor power. A new type feed mill will be installed on the workfloor, fitted with new type dust collector equipment. The mill will be served thru a magnetic separator and combination scalper unit powered with a special motor. The feed mill building will be fitted with four special legs. The mill building will be heated with steam heat, and will be all iron clad. The floors thruout the mill building and elevator will be maple. There will be scales at the main office for receiving grain and a scale on the workfloor in elevator for shipping purposes. The Peterson-Biddick Co. operates a large seed cleaning plant at Wadena as well as operating the largest live poultry establishment in the Northwest. It has branch stations and feed stores located thruout northern Minnesota and North Dakota. Both of the new buildings will be located on the Northern Pacific Railway, adjacent to the present establishment the company already operates. Facilities for warehouse storage are already built and will be used in connection with these two new units. J. F. Peterson is general manager of the company and has his headquarters at Wadena. The T. E. Ibberson Co. will have a crew of men at work Mar. 1 and the plant will be ready for operation about the middle of April.

Minneapolis, Minn.—The Washburn-Crosby Co. has added a second Jacobson Universal Hammer Mill with a 60-h.p. electric motor to its grinding floor equipment.

Motley, Minn.—The Peterson-Biddick Co., whose headquarters are at Wadena, Minn., has just purchased the grain elevator, office building and warehouse at this station which was formerly known as the Monarch elevator. The plant will be opened at once.

Duluth, Minn.—Hemming Nelson, of Lake Lillian, former state representative, on Jan. 23 was appointed to the state board of grain appeals at Duluth by Governor Olson. Mr. Nelson succeeds E. K. Staples, of this city, whose term expired Aug. 1. The term is for three years.

Minneapolis, Minn.—The death of Charles S. Tredway, retired grain man of this city, occurred during the third week of January, at the age of 80 years. For many years Mr. Tredway and his brother operated a line of elevators in southern Minnesota with a mixing house at Glencoe. His first venture into the grain business was at Nora Springs, Ia. Two sons and two daughters survive him.

Minneapolis, Minn.—All the sessions of our convention [to be held at the West Hotel Feb. 21 to 23, as previously reported] are open. We have no program that we are afraid to discuss in public. We are proud of the achievements of the farmers elevators and want the world to know it.—A. F. Nelson, sec'y Farmers Elevtr. Ass'n of Minnesota.

Duluth, Minn.—Watson S. Moore, of the W. S. Moore Grain Co., and one of the oldest grain men of this city, died at his home Jan. 26, from a heart attack, after an illness of a number of weeks and after it was that he was improving. He was 65 years of age. The local Board of Trade closed at 11 o'clock, on Jan. 28, out of respect to his memory. Mr. Moore began his business career in Baltimore, coming to Duluth in 1884, being associated with George Spencer & Co. at that time. He founded his own business in 1911. During the late war, Mr. Moore was vice-pres. and sec'y of the U. S. Grain Corp. in New York, and while in that city was a director of the Produce Exchange. Mr. Moore was not only well known in this country but also in the markets of Europe as well.

MISSOURI

Advance, Mo.—A hammer mill was recently installed by the Stoddard Mill & Grain Co.

Arcola, Mo.—A batch mixer has been added to the equipment of Owens & Glenn's plant.

Carthage, Mo.—The Morrow Milling Co. sustained slight damage to its plant by windstorm on Jan. 18.

Oak Hill, Mo.—John Ferris, Jr., purchased the plant of the Oak Hill Milling Co. at the foreclosure sale Jan. 21.

St. Joseph, Mo.—J. L. Frederick has recently been named as manager of the St. Joseph office of B. C. Christopher & Co., succeeding C. N. Duehren.

St. Charles, Mo.—Paul J. Peer, of St. Louis, has leased the mill on North Second St. formerly operated by the Home Milling Co. and which has been closed for several months. The mill will be opened as soon as the machinery and equipment are thoroughly overhauled. Mr. Peer operates mills at DeSoto and at Pacific.

Barnard, Mo.—A meeting of the stockholders of the Co-op. Ass'n, whose elevator burned in December, as previously reported, authorized the directors to continue the business. The matter of erecting a new building or purchasing one already available was discussed, but no conclusion was reached. It is believed, however, that a new one will not be built.

KANSAS CITY LETTER

A membership in the Board of Trade sold during the third week of January at the lowest figure in a number of years, when J. H. Woolridge bot the membership of E. A. Hamilton for \$2,750 plus the \$500 transfer fee.

The grain sampling department of the Kansas City Board of Trade is being operated independently from the exchange, starting with Feb. 1. E. L. Betton, formerly an inspector with the Kansas state grain inspection department, has purchased the equipment of the sampling office and will give the same service as in the past. James Russell, who was chief sampler 13 years ago when the sampling department of the Board of Trade was established, will continue with the department.

Nearly all local terminal public elevators are now operating only five days a week, being closed on Saturdays.

Application for membership in the Board of Trade has been filed by Harry A. Whiting, pres. of the Pillsbury Flour Mills Co., on transfer from A. C. Loring, former pres. of the company, who died recently.

MONTANA

Great Falls, Mont.—The Montana Flour Mills Co. sustained damage to its electrical equipment on Jan. 11.

Bozeman, Mont.—The Bozeman Feed & Grain Co. (reported in the Journals last number as erecting an elevator and feed mill at this point) has been incorporated; capital stock, \$50,000; incorporators: W. M. Teslow, H. P. Griffin and J. B. Clark.

Helena, Mont.—State warehousing storage charges will be reduced 25%, the new charges to be in effect until the average price paid to Montana farmers advances to 50 cents per bushel, as the result of a conference between representatives of line elevators, farmers' elevators and mills, with the division of grain standards and marketing, held in this city the third week in January.

NEBRASKA

Mynard, Neb.—William F. Gillisple, operator of the elevator here for A. B. Wilson, has retired.

Murray, Neb.—Fay Fredrichs has leased one of the Murray elevators and will manage the business.

Omaha, Neb.—The Omaha Grain Exchange celebrated its 29th anniversary Feb. 1. More power to it.

Diller, Neb.—The Diller Farmers Grain Co. has decided to lease its plant to the Russell Grain Co., of Kansas City.

Brainard, Neb.—Stanley J. Racek, manager of the Farmers Elevtr. Co.'s elevator here for the past 15 years, resigned his position Jan. 1. He has no decided plans for the future.

Lincoln, Neb.—Grain buyers who are awake to their own interests are urging their representatives in the state legislature to support Senate file No. 37 and House Roll No. 62 in hope of reducing the hazards of handling mortgaged grain.

DeWitt, Neb.—The South DeWitt Grain Co.'s elevator burned, together with 6,000 bus. of wheat, on Jan. 31; loss covered by insurance. The fire was believed to have been caused by spontaneous combustion. The elevator will be rebuilt at once.

Graf, Neb.—It is reported that the Farmers Grain Co. has discontinued business here.

Hastings, Neb.—Willard Hanke, of Independence, Kan., has been transferred to the Goffe & Carkener office here as telegraph operator, L. E. Weigel, former telegraph operator at this office, being transferred to the Liberal, Kan., office.—T. C. Dunn, Hastings manager, Goffe & Carkener, Inc. (headquarters Kansas City, Mo.).

Ayr, Neb.—The Pauline Grain Co., of Pauline, Neb., has leased the elevator here formerly owned and operated by William Wintermute, deceased (as reported in the Nov. 9 Journals), and will operate it under the name of the Pauline Grain Co., with Mr. Swigert as manager. Mrs. Wintermute continued the business for a time after the death of her husband.

Loomis, Neb.—The C. B. Seldomridge elevator, also known as the Sell & Rector elevator, burned Jan. 24; loss, \$4,000. This was the second elevator fire in this county in six weeks, the other being the Bertrand Equity Exchange elevator at Bertrand, that burned Dec. 16, as reported in the Dec. 28 Journals. The Seldomridge elevator was one of the oldest structures in Loomis, having been built many years ago. It has not been operated for several years past. The loss was partly insured.

Omaha, Neb.—The Nebraska Millers Ass'n held its annual convention in this city Jan. 26, at the Hotel Fontanelle. Rates of exchange in giving flour for wheat was one of the most important questions discussed. According to J. N. Campbell, sec'y of the ass'n, the rates over the state range from 22 to 30 pounds of flour for a bushel of No. 2 wheat, which is quite a variation. Millers are supposed to reduce the allowance of flour for inferior grades of wheat down to about 18 to 20 pounds of flour for a bushel of 56 test sound wheat, but some do not do it. The ass'n elected officers as follows: Pres., W. W. Naylor, Chadron; vice-pres., Verne E. Lea, Fairbury; sec'y-treas., J. N. Campbell, Omaha.

NEVADA

Yerington, Nev.—It is reported that a small custom mill is to be established at this point.

Stratton Grain Company

ST. JOSEPH, MO.

Southwestern Wheat and Corn
Operating Stratton Elevator
2,000,000 Bus. Capacity

FUMIGATE!!!

with **ANSUL HIGH TEST**

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NEW ENGLAND

Boston, Mass.—Fred J. Volkmann, member of the Boston Grain & Flour Exchange and well known thruout the grain and feed trade of New England, having been in the brokerage business for many years, died very unexpectedly on Jan. 26, as he was walking along the street, a heart attack causing his death. Indicative of the esteem in which he was held by the trade, on the day of his funeral the exchange suspended all business on the floor for one minute and stood in silence. Mr. Volkmann, who was 57 years of age, is survived by his widow and one son.

NEW YORK

New York, N. Y.—New members of the Produce Exchange include Leonard J. Marquis, broker.

Oswego, N. Y.—It is reported that the Cargill Grain Co. will use 600,000 bus. of space at the state elevator here.

Albany, N. Y.—It is rumored that a small grain and feed distributing plant may be erected in North Albany, to cost \$10,000.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Gene Collard, pres. of the Distributors Feed & Grain Co., has recovered from his recent siege of illness and is back on the job again.

New York, N. Y.—The Produce Exchange last month posted notice of the death of two old members of the exchange, Charles Spear, aged 77, and William J. Brownlee, aged 81.

Albany, N. Y.—The grain elevator section of the Co-op. G. L. F.'s new feed manufacturing plant under construction (described in detail in the Nov. 23 Journals) had reached its full height of 120 feet by Jan. 26 and the setting of machinery was under way. The warehouse and mill sections were finished early in January. Feed manufacturing will start late this month.

NORTH DAKOTA

Willow City, N. D.—Leo F. Brady, manager of the Farmers Elevtr. Co.'s elevator here, died last month in a Minot hospital, from cancer of the stomach. He was 42 years of age.

OHIO

Greenville, O.—The Greenville Farmers Exchange recently installed a Sidney Kwik-Mix Feed Mixer in its elevator.

St. Marys, O.—The death of Herman Eschmeyer, vice-pres. of Lock Two Grain & Milling Co., occurred on Jan. 1.

Piketon, O.—The Patterson Milling Co. has improved its facilities by the addition of a Sidney Corn Sheller to its elevator equipment.

Columbus, O.—Senate bill 21 by Sheppard would levy a tax of one per cent on sales of commodities, real estate and services, not labor.

Dayton, O.—The 54th annual convention of the Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n will be held in this city June 6 and 7, at the Van Cleve Hotel.

Convoy, O.—After an illness of a number of weeks, Jesse Stemen, manager of the Convoy Equity Exchange's elevator here, is back on the job again.

Urbana, O.—James I. Blose, who was a grain dealer here for over 40 years, died Feb. 1 after an illness of five weeks. He was 78 years of age. Three married daughters survive him.

Malta, O.—The new mill of the Gessel Milling Co. has been completed and is now in operation. It has a capacity of 75 barrels per day. Storage capacity for 10,000 bus. of grain is provided. Feed grinding will be done also.

The following have recently become members of the Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n, thru the efforts of Pres. Brundige and Sec'y Cummings: V. E. Herter & Co. and Greene & Brock (brokers), both of Dayton; Conneaut Grain & Coal Co., Conneaut; J. R. Johnson, Baltimore, O.; Huston Swope & Co., Carroll, and George Branstool, Utica, O.

Melvin, O.—R. P. Barrett & Son, Wilmington, O., elevator operators, have bot W. D. Rapp & Son's grain elevator here and will conduct the business under the name of the Melvin Grain Co. The new owners have announced plans for remodeling the building, installing feed grinder and mixer and other up-to-date elevator equipment. A new warehouse will be erected also.

Oak Harbor, O.—The Ottawa County Co-op. Ass'n is operating the flour mill it recently completed.

Lakewood, O.—An office has been opened in this Cleveland suburb by M. M. Hunt, feed broker of Cleveland, who will specialize on certain accounts, altho not entirely severing his connection with J. E. Babbitt, broker, who will give more attention to his dried milk business.

Circleville, O.—A hearing was held in the district court at Columbus Feb. 4 of creditors of H. M. Crites on their petition to have the bankruptcy proceedings dismissed, to save the expense of administering the extensive estate thru the bankruptcy court. The creditors' com'te by assignments and conveyance has accumulated \$93,000 in cash and liberty bonds besides the elevators, mill property, canning factory and farms, for distribution, and believes it to be desirable to continue the management of assets thru the corporation plan.

Lodi, O.—A petition has been presented in court by C. E. Knapp, representing stockholders owning 150 of the 200 shares of stock of the company, asking for the dissolution of Hep Grain Products, Inc., and the appointment of a receiver to wind up its affairs. The petition recites that the assets of the company are insufficient to meet its debts. The company was re-organized about five years, being the successor of the Lodi Cereal Co. Previous to the last two years the company had enjoyed a good business.

January windstorms, occurring on the 18th, 19th and 22nd, slightly damaged the elevators of the following Ohio firms: Sneath Cunningham Co., Bascom; Continental Equity Exchange Co., Continental; Elroy Grain Co., Elroy (Ansonia p. o.); Farmers Co-op. Supply Co., La-Grange; Malinta Elevtr. Co., Malinta; New Hampshire Grain Co., New Hampshire; J. W. Simmons, Pemberton; Pioneer Milling Co., Pioneer; Rawson Co-op. Grain & Supply Co., Rawson; Elliott & Beasley, Stony Ridge; Tiro Equity Union Exchange Co., Tiro; Clark & Johnston, Alexandria; A. E. Monnett's North Mill Elevtr., Caledonia; Mark Center Elevtr. Co., Mark Center.

OKLAHOMA

Muldrow, Okla.—A feed mill was recently established here by Cole Gibson.

Ucas, Okla.—A feed mill has recently been established here by Roy Edwards.

Tonkawa, Okla.—The office of the Wheat Growers Elevtr. was robbed of a radio recently.

Sturgis, Okla.—Windstorm slightly damaged the elevator of the Farmers Elevtr. Co. on Jan. 18.

Keyes, Okla.—The Farmers Elevtr. Co.'s elevator was slightly damaged by windstorm on Jan. 18.

Wyandotte, Okla.—The F. M. Reed Feed Mill has been leased for five years by Frank Fisk, Leonard Ziebert and T. B. Walker, who will manufacture a complete line of feeds and operate a grain department.

Stillwater, Okla.—L. D. Shannon, manager of the Shannon Grain & Seed Co., installed new and larger machinery in his plant late in January, and started on a 24-hour basis, with three shifts of men working eight hours each.

Stillwell, Okla.—The Arkoma Flour Mill, built in 1899, burned at 3 a. m. Jan. 27; loss, \$15,000; nearly 2,000 bus. of corn stored in the mill burned also. The elevator was not damaged, being about 50 yards from the mill building.

Oklahoma elevators were slightly damaged by windstorm on Jan. 21 as follows: Farmers Co-op. Ass'n, Hopeton; Farmers Co-op. Ass'n, Noel; Choctaw Grain Co., Okeene; D. J. Donahoe's north elevator, Red Rock; Wheeler Bros., Watonga.

Byars, Okla.—In a \$30,000 fire that razed five buildings in the business block here during the night of Jan. 22, a feed mill was among those destroyed.

Hydro, Okla.—Chet Nowka has bot an interest in the Sure Treat Cereal Mill from Frank Hartley, former manager. The other stockholders in the concern are Alva Swartzendruber (who succeeded Mr. Hartley as manager), Mr. Zahn, pres., and Judge Randall.

Pawnee, Okla.—About 800 bus. of corn and 300 bus. of wheat was destroyed with the Hudson Grain Co.'s elevator in the fire of Jan. 14, reported in the last number of the Journals. All of the machinery was too badly damaged to be used again. J. O. Hudson, owner and manager of the business, has established offices in the scale house where he is conducting his usual business until the elevator can be rebuilt.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Malad City, Ida.—Diesel engine power may be installed in the near future by Crowther Bros. Milling Co.

Seattle, Wash.—The Seattle Merchants Exchange recently elected the following: Pres., Roger D. Pinneo; trustees, S. C. Armstrong, L. P. Baumann, H. L. McIntyre.

Everett, Wash.—The Farmers Feed Co. is now located in its new building, erected at a cost of about \$1,000, with all the milling and mixing machinery in operation. Constantine P. Koutlas is the proprietor.

Pres. H. J. Elliott, of the Oregon Feed Dealers Ass'n, announces the appointment of the following legislative com'te: Chairman, Willis Small, Eugene; Dan Hogan, Portland; Wm. Theda, Hillsboro; Walter Barkus, Salem.

Olympia, Wash.—S. B. 63 would regulate trucks by putting practically all trucking on highways under regulation of the department of public works, requiring a bond, mileage tax and close supervision, delivery within certain limits being exempted. All co-operatives would be exempted.

Olympia, Wash.—The house com'te on agriculture is considering a proposed revision of the feed law, the chief features of the new law being a \$6 tax per brand of feed, proceeds for analysis and regulation; includes under the law all commercial feeds, fertilizers and livestock remedies, and fixes 100 pounds as the standard sack of mixed feed, when sold by the sack.

Seattle, Wash.—Following the death of Phil Benedict, manager of Kerr Gifford & Co.'s Seattle office, as reported in the Journal's last number, the company has made changes in the management of several of its offices, as follows: Dewey Leach comes to the local office from Spokane; Karl Baumgarner, from Lewiston, Ida., to Spokane; F. W. Rudolph, from Pullman, Wash., to Lewiston, Ida.

Yakima, Wash.—The old waterwheel that furnished power for the first flour mill built by white settlers in the Yakima Valley was again in use Jan. 26, the first time since the original mill burned down 23 years ago. James Reese had it dug out of the mud at Wide Hollow creek, at Union Gap, and installed in a small grist mill he has built. The first cornmeal has been turned out.—F. K. H.

Salem, Ore.—The new proposed motor transportation code, SB 63, is favored in the report of the division of transportation, department of public works, on a motor vehicle traffic survey, taken during the last three months of 1932, during which period a check of traffic in Snoqualmie Pass showed that, of all truck traffic thru the pass, only 8.6% was handled by certified carriers, 17.7% was handled by commercial shippers hauling their own goods, while the "wildcat" or contract truckers handled 73.7%.

**Specialists in Ventilating Grain Elevator
Legs and Grain Storage Bins**

HH ROBERTSON CO
BUILDING PRODUCTS
PITTSBURGH, PA.

District offices in Chicago, St. Louis, Minneapolis and other large Cities
ROBERTSON PROTECTED METAL ROOFING AND SIDING IS STRONG AND CORROSION-PROOF

Colbert, Wash.—A feed mill may be established here by L. A. Caughey.

Industrial insurance problem arising from reclassification of feed stores and mills has been adjusted in principle by Manager Floyd Oles, of the Feed Dealers Ass'n of Washington, with department of labor and industries at Olympia. The question was over retroactive charges and credits on firms whose class was changed. Medical aid claims do not affect industrial insurance individual or class rates, and affect medical aid rate only in that they are considered in the periodical revisions of the medical aid rate for the class.

Portland, Ore.—The truck and bus bill presented to the Oregon Legislature thru the Portland Traffic & Transportation Club and the Portland Industrial Shippers Club has received the endorsement of the Portland district of the Oregon Feed Dealers Ass'n, the members of which believe that this bill better protects the shippers and consumers of all commodities by curbing fly-by-night operators, altho there are some minor points in it that are objectionable. By the provisions of this bill all trucks operated on public highways would come under the jurisdiction of the public service commissioner, to whom it would give broad powers. The bill provides strict regulations of rates, routes, schedules, etc.

PENNSYLVANIA

Allentown, Pa.—Henry S. Shelly, this city's leading grain broker for the last 35 years, went to bed on Jan. 23, grief-stricken after having learned of the deaths of two of his friends that day. Half an hour later, he, too, died from heart trouble before a doctor could be summoned. Mr. Shelly was 62 years old.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Dupree, S. D.—An effort is being made to have a flour mill located here.

Colome, S. D.—In the near future a diesel engine will be installed by the Rosebud Milling Co.

Mission, S. D.—The installation of a new engine is contemplated by the Mission Flour & Grain Co.

Rowena, S. D.—W. J. Morrison closed his elevator business here recently. He has no plans for the future at present.—Art Torkelson.

Agar, S. D.—The Atlas Elvtr. Co.'s large elevator at this station, along with the coal sheds, was completely destroyed Jan. 21, the cause of the fire being unknown. A contract has been awarded the T. E. Ibberson Co. for rebuilding, which will be taken care of at once. A new 30,000-bu. 12-bin elevator with one leg, 10-ton scale, dump, 100-bu. hopper scale and a 10-ton coal scale will replace the fire loss. A five-bin coal shed will also be built. The Ibberson Co. had men at Agar in about a week after the fire, cleaning away the debris and arranging for the erection of the new building.

James, S. D.—The Ferney Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. (headquarters Groton, S. D.) has let the contract for a 35,000-bu. elevator to replace the one that burned in November. The new plant will be of cribbed construction, built on a reinforced concrete foundation. The elevator will be divided into 18 bins, all hoppers. Equipment will consist of two stands of elevator legs, 15-ton dump scale, automatic shipping scale, air lift, and a Diesel engine will be used for power. All shafting for transmission machinery in the entire plant will be equipped with R. R. Howell-Timken Roller Bearings. Office and engine room will be built adjacent to the driveway, the engine room being in the basement under office. A hot air furnace will be installed in the engine room with register leading to office. The entire sides of elevator, driveway and office will be covered with No. 26 gage galvanized elevator plates and all roofs will have No. 26 gage galvanized standing seam roofing. Construction was planned to start about Feb. 1. The Hogenson Const. Co. has the contract.

SOUTHEAST

Sparta, Ga.—The grist and flour mill operated for a number of years by M. W. Harris, Sr., and now in charge of his son, Moses Harris, is to have many improvements made in it. This mill has been serving folks of this district for over one hundred years.

Roanoke, Va.—A magnetic separator has been installed in its feed department by the Northern State Mill & Grain Co.

Birmingham, Ala.—Grain men are interested in the special session of the legislature which has been called to do something about the state's \$20,000,000 debt. A 2% sales tax modeled after the Mississippi law is proposed.—G. H. W.

Birmingham, Ala.—R. C. Blanton, secy-treas. Cosby-Hodges Milling Co., has been elected pres. of the Birmingham Credit Men's Ass'n. W. M. Cosby, chairman of the board of Cosby-Hodges Milling Co. was recently honored as the oldest member of the Birmingham Y. M. C. A. His membership extends over 40 years.—G. H. W.

Elkton, Va.—The Elkton Milling Co.'s plant, owned by Edward P. Louderback, burned during the afternoon of Jan. 25; loss, \$30,000; insurance, about \$20,000. New machinery of the latest type was installed in the plant about five years ago. About 3,000 bus. of wheat, 400 bus. of corn, 35 tons of feed and 150 barrels of flour were destroyed also.

TENNESSEE

Nashville, Tenn.—Hermitage Feed Mills, incorporated; capital stock, 2,000 shares of no par value; incorporators: George G. Keith, Alfred T. Levine and W. H. Levine.

Fairfield (r. d. from Wartrace), Tenn.—John H. Justice, of Manchester, has bot the Fairfield Mills and is putting the machinery in shape for immediate operation. Mr. Justice has operated mills at Fayetteville and at Hillsboro.

Columbia, Tenn.—The City Mill & Grain Co. has been placed in receivership and Mr. Fariss placed in charge of the company's affairs. The petition asking for the receivership charges the corporation with being hopelessly insolvent, alleging that much indebtedness has accrued, including \$20,000 due the McLemore interests from whom the property was purchased.

TEXAS

Fort Worth, Tex.—Scott Bros. Grain Co., Inc., is decreasing its capital stock from \$200,000 to \$100,000.

Ennis, Tex.—The City Mill, Sparkman & Clark, owners, was damaged by fire of unknown origin on Jan. 12; loss, \$15,000.

Gruver, Tex.—Mail addressed to J. L. Davis, local manager for the A. P. Borger Grain Co., is returned with the notice that he has removed to Lubbock, Tex.

Conlen, Tex.—I am moving to Conlen, where I will have charge of an elevator for the Henne-man Grain & Seed Co., commencing Feb. 1.—Vernon Shields (formerly of Vega, Tex.).

Terrell, Tex.—The Terrell Milling Co.'s new feed mill plant, reported previously, and which replaces the plant severely damaged by fire last June, kept open house from noon until 9 o'clock Jan. 27, the opening day. Every department of the mill was in operation and courteous employees were on hand to show visitors every part of the new machinery and equipment.

Dallas, Tex.—J. Perry Burrus, well-known elevator and mill man of Texas, died at one of the Dallas hospitals Jan. 26, at the age of 60 years. His interests, which were extensive, included among others the Perry Burrus Elvtrs. at Dallas and Lubbock, the Lone Star Elvtrs. at Ft. Worth and the Burrus Panhandle Elvtrs. at Amarillo, the total capacity of these houses being nearly 8,000,000 bus. He operated a number of flour mills and had bank, insurance, cotton mill and railroad interests also.

WISCONSIN

Milwaukee, Wis.—W. Thurman Riley, of Dalton, Riley & Co., has made application for membership in the Grain & Stock Exchange.

Janesville, Wis.—Forty members of the Rock County Grain Dealers Ass'n met at the Myers Hotel Jan. 20 for a dinner and business meeting.

Barron, Wis.—Mail addressed to Louis Foss is returned marked "Unknown," altho it was recently reported that he had taken over the feed plant at this point and was manufacturing poultry and livestock feeds.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The board of directors of the Grain & Stock Exchange has made the following increases in weighing and inspection fees, effective Feb. 1: Out-weighing, 90c per carload; out-inspection, \$1 per carload.

Elk Mound, Wis.—Notice of dissolution of the Elk Mound Elvtr. Co. (which dealt in grain products, feed and flour) has been filed with the sec'y of state.

Wautoma, Wis.—A new feed mixer was recently installed at the plant of Dahlke, Giese & Walker. This mill company, which has been operating here for years, was incorporated last month, the corporate name being Dahlke, Giese & Walker Co.; capital stock, \$60,000.

Young America (Barton p. o.), Wis.—Fire, thot to have been caused by a hot box on a wheel shaft, did about \$6,000 damage to the Suckow Milling Co.'s plant Jan. 19. The fire was confined to the tower of the building; loss covered by insurance. Considerable additional damage was done by water. The burned portion of the mill will be rebuilt, and much new machinery will have to be installed.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Friends of Albert R. Taylor, well known grain man, formerly of Milwaukee and at present manager of the Stratton Grain Co., at St. Joseph, Mo., are interested in the announcement that he has just been elected a vice-pres. of the Union Terminal Railway Co. and the vice-pres. of the Buchanan Elvtr. Co., of St. Joseph, the Buchanan Co. being a subsidiary of the Union Terminal Railway Co. and the owner of the elevator operated by Stratton Grain Co.

Meeting Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Iowa

The 29th annual meeting of the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Iowa was held at Ft. Dodge, Jan. 24, 25 and 26.

Oscar Helene of Marcus was reelected president with Harry Summers of Clarion vice-president and W. H. Thompson of Ft. Dodge secretary. Two new members were elected to the board of directors. George W. Feil of Riverton and Nick Schuber of Bremer were elected in place of A. H. Sporleder of Carroll and H. B. Booknau of Malcom. N. K. Anderson of Thompson was reelected.

SECY W. H. THOMPSON said:

Sec'y Thompson's Report

During the past year I attended 37 elevator board meetings and 24 annual meetings, and in most cases was present at the board meeting before the annual meeting. I made over 100 calls on local elevators, and the association held 27 county and district meetings last October and November in connection with our educational work, which were attended by 140 companies with an average attendance of 19½ at each meeting. I spent 75½ days away from the office on business for the association, insurance company and national association. We had approximately 2,624 callers at the office, received 11,466 pieces of mail and sent out about 18,847 letters the past year.

Surety Bonds—On Nov. 1, 1932, we had 313 fidelity bonds in force in the total amount of \$1,171,500, an increase of 19 bonds the past year. The total cost of these 313 bonds was \$5,857.50, and if written separately at old-line rates they would have cost twice that amount. There were five bond losses paid on Iowa managers last year, totaling \$12,206.76, so the bond business was not profitable to the insurance company last year, and this will explain the increase in rate last May, from \$3.00 to \$5.00 per thousand. It does not reflect any credit on our elevators or association to have a manager go wrong, but it does behoove our companies to see that all employees are bonded.

Workmen's Compensation and Public Liability—Two hundred and eleven companies are carrying workmen's compensation, 128 public liability and 13 property damage. This payroll was \$666,100, against \$750,000 the previous year, an actual reduction of about 12 per cent. We handled 42 claims for member elevators, compared with 33 the previous year. We have not had much difficulty in settling the compensation due on claims as the state law governs in all cases, but we have had trouble with the doctors.

Fire Insurance—We have had nearly as large a gain in new policy holders this year as last, and have reduced the total amount of our old policies about 10 per cent, or \$600,000. There are still many policies for us to adjust, and we would appreciate your sending in your policy if you are overinsured.

Our losses the past year were over 60 per cent higher than last year. We have had heavy losses for two years in succession, which is rather unusual. It was necessary to draw on our surplus to meet these losses, but they were

[Concluded on page 95]

Grain Carriers

The new 50c per 100 lbs. rail rate on corn from Mississippi Valley territory to the Pacific Coast, to be put in effect by the transcontinental carriers, will apply also on corn products, car minimum 50,000 lbs.

Atlee Pomerene, chairman of the R. F. C., told a senate sub-com'te. Jan. 31: Out of \$337,435,093 authorized, the corporation has advanced \$290,855,553 to railroads, of which \$11,881,000 has been repaid.

Having lost their hay business to truckers the hay dealers of Portland, Ore., decided to go into the trucking business. One of them is now trucking hay from east of the mountains and selling to retailers in the Portland district.

Detailed information furnished by the agents at all railway stations in the seventeen states in the Mississippi valley shows that the freight handled by the trucks in these states would have yielded the railways, if it had been handled by rail, more than 180 million dollars in earnings.

Chicago, Ill.—The Keeshin Motor Express Co. has been denied a certificate of convenience and necessity by the Illinois Commerce Commission, and will have to continue operating without protection from irresponsible truckers horning into its field extending from South Bend and Fort Wayne to the Mississippi River and South from Chicago to Peoria.

Kansas City, Mo.—The Interstate Commerce Commission has authorized railroads to publish extension of time limit on wheat and rye tonnage at Kansas City upon ten days' notice. The transportation com'te of the Kansas City Board of Trade has requested carriers to announce the effective date of the time limit extension at the earliest possible date.

Grain and grain products were loaded into 26,757 cars during the week ended Jan. 21, against 32,558 cars during the like week of 1932. Grain and grain products loading for the three weeks ending Jan. 21 were 81,214, against 134,134 for the corresponding three weeks of 1929. Some of this decrease is due to high freight rates prohibiting movement of low priced grain, and part to diversion to motor trucks.

Minneapolis, Minn.—The two opening days of the hearing here by the Interstate Commerce Commission on western grain rates were taken up by North Dakota experts alleging that the high rates forced the closing of local mills and the transfer of milling capacity to terminals. Representatives of the state railroad commissions of Nebraska, Minnesota and North and South Dakota are sitting with Examiners Mackley and Hall.

New York's barge canal is costing the state \$10,000,000 a year for maintenance, plus interest on the investment. It cost the taxpayers in 1929 \$3.47 per ton to carry the 2,876,000 tons of freight on the canal, when the Lackawanna Railroad paralleling the canal earned an average freight rate of \$2.09 per ton in 1929, so that the taxpayers of the state could have contracted with the Lackawanna to handle all the traffic, paid the entire freight bill of the shippers and still saved \$1.38 a ton.

The Supreme Court of the United States in a recent decision held that the Interstate Commerce Commission has exceeded its authority in ordering the O. W. R. & N. Co. to extend its line of railroad from Crane to Crescent Lake, Ore., a distance of 185 miles. The court said: The railroads, though dedicated to a public use, remain the private property of their owners, and their assets may not be taken without just compensation. The transportation act has not abolished this

propriatorship. State courts have uniformly held that to require extension of existing lines beyond the scope of the carrier's commitment to the public service is a taking of property in violation of the federal constitution. The decisions of this court will be searched in vain for the announcement of any principle of constitutional interpretation which would support the order of the Commission.

Reduced Rates Might Help the R. Rs.

"Forty-three years ago," said J. Wriggelsworth, of Wriggelsworth & Koch, Howell, Mich., "I started working as an agent on the railroad at Cohoctah, Mich. At that time the railroad carried a 20-car train of 60-cap cars from Cohoctah to Detroit or Toledo for \$360. Now the same route carries cars holding almost twice as much grain, and trains will average about 80 cars. The rate charged for the train will be about \$5,500. The rate has been expanded far beyond the capacities of the cars and of the trains.

"A good share of the trouble with the railroads is that they overexpanded during the war, building over-sized equipment. They are still seeking to earn dividends on such equipment, for which the need has disappeared.

"Legislation against the trucks is a round-about way of placing the railroads' troubles on the overburdened farmer and farm products. Let the railroads write down their valuations and reduce their rates if they want their business back."

Track Scales in Grain Weighing Service

The industry-owned scales tested by the Bureau of Standards in the past year included 72 railway track scales used for weighing carload shipments of grain. For scales in this special class of service, the required standard of test performance, adopted pursuant to recommendation of the Interstate Commerce Commission (Docket 9009), is an allowable mean maximum indicated error equivalent to one-tenth of one per cent to be computed from the two greatest errors developed with a test load at positions which may be assumed by the trucks of a freight car used for transporting bulk grain.

Of the 72 grain weighing track scales tested, 64% were correct within the adopted tolerance and the average error for all was 0.13%. It may be said that these figures, taken in connection with the results of tests made in recent years, indicate that apparently commendable improvement in the general grade of performance by grain weighing scales is in progress. Factors to which such progress must be attributed, however, are increased vigilance of maintenance measures and more accurate and frequent adjustments, rather than replacement of inadequate equipment. Thus it is found that but 18% of the grain scales tested in the past year were of the modern type recommended for use in weighing grain. In this latter connection, it should be understood that the exacting performance requirements for grain weighing scales contemplate use of the original specification type scale and that the newer light industrial service track scale is not intended for grain weighing service.

At the major terminal markets where grain deliveries are weighed under supervision of some responsible agency, the routine system of scale tests and inspections enforced by those agencies have, to some extent, compensated for the deficiency of the scales in use.—From Jan. 16 report of the Bureau for fiscal year ending June 30, 1932.

A Differential on Truck-Hauled Wheat

"UNLESS the railroads write down their valuations and earn money with lower rates that people can afford to pay, and with which the trucks will have to compete," says G. P. Burkhart, Fowlerville, Mich., "they may expect their stocks to become so worthless as to fade from Stock Exchange lists, and their bond holders will become stockholders, subject to the passing of dividends.

"We should like to see the railroads prosper, but do not see how it is possible under present rate schedules, unless everybody does as have the flour mills in Detroit. They placed a differential against truck-hauled wheat so that it is on a competitive basis with that hauled in by rail. The movement of wheat into Detroit by truck has practically ceased."

Decisions and New Complaints

Before the Interstate Commerce Commission:

No. 25512, Davis Milling Co., Inc., v. A. C. L. By Examiner T. Naftalin. Dismissal proposed. Rates, corn, Illinois and Kentucky points to Norfolk, Va., there milled and the product reshipped to Augusta, Ga., not shown to have been unreasonable.

No. 24188, Light Grain & Milling Co. v. C. R. I. & G. et al. and a sub-number, Same v. A. T. & S. F. By division 3. Rates applicable, grain and grain products, from Liberal, Kan., and from various points to Liberal, there accorded transit and reforwarded to destinations in New Mexico, unreasonable and in violation of the fourth section. Rates on shipments covered by special docket applications Nos. 105252 and 120064 covered in the title case, unreasonable and in violation of the fourth section to the extent they exceeded the rates contemporaneously in effect in El Paso, Tex. Assailed rates, two carloads to Santa Fe, N. M., unreasonable to the extent that those from Liberal exceeded 44 cents on the flour and 39.5 cents on the corn and rye, and that from Sand Springs, Okla., exceeded 64 cents on the flour. Reparation awarded. Railroads authorized to waive outstanding undercharges.

No. 24828, Red Star Milling Co. v. A. T. & N. By Examiner J. P. McGrath. Dismissal proposed. The examiner said the Commission should find that shipments of wheat, points in Oklahoma, milled in transit at Wichita, Kan., and the products forwarded to southern territory south of and including Tennessee and North Carolina for domestic use and to New Orleans, La., and Mobile, Ala., for export, were and are subject to a tariff item which provided and provides that shipments milled at a point not in a direct line of movement would be and will be charged at the highest rate applicable on any of the movements involved; that the applicable rates were and are those in effect from Wichita; and that on shipments other than those on which the Wichita rates were charged and collected, undercharges were outstanding. Applicable rate proposed to be found not unreasonable.

Farm Professor Against Allotment

J. T. Sanders, professor of agricultural economics at the Oklahoma Agricultural College, says domestic allotment "is not a farm relief measure. It is an agricultural grief measure."

He pointed out that farm production costs are well fixed before the crop is in the ground or the pigs farrowed. The farmer cannot lay off workers, because he and his family provide 80% of the man power.

"The farm is a nonreversible machine. It can stand still, but it cannot back up."

Therefore, any benefits derived from the bill's restriction of production, he explained, would be very largely offset by increase in cost of production.

If you think that farm board stabilization or prohibition is unpopular, just try imposing this thing on the American farmer.

Supreme Court Decisions

Digests of recent decisions by State and Federal Courts involving rules, methods and practices of the wholesale grain, field seeds and feedstuffs trades.

Futures Contract Invalid in Texas

The Court of Civil Appeals of Texas on November 16, 1932, reversed the decision of the district court in the suit by C. B. Erwin against H. E. White to recover on wheat hauled to White's elevator at Washburn.

The first contract provided that the 6,388.75 bus. were to be settled for at 33, 32 and 31c per bushel for the different lots, under the Chicago December future before Dec. 1.

Later Erwin persuaded White to cancel the contract, loan him \$1,150 on the wheat and use 10 cents per bushel as margin on the purchase of an equal number of bushels on the Chicago Board of Trade. From the time the second contract was made, July 18, 1931, the price dropped to 45c, by Oct. 5 exhausting the 10c margin, White giving Erwin notice, handed him his \$1,150 note for the money advanced and telling him the transaction was closed.

Dissatisfied with the outcome of his speculation Erwin elected to claim that the second contract was void as a wager, leaving the first agreement in effect, and brot suit on that allegation. The lower court decided in favor of White but the court of appeals held that it was a wagering contract invalid under Art. 658 of the Texas statutes and could not supersede the original agreement. This ruling was made in the face of proof that White had bought at different dates 50,000 bus. of Chicago December wheat thru the Henderson Grain Co., of Amarillo and Ft. Worth.—54 S. W. Rep. (2d) 867.

Protests Domestic Allotment Bill

Thos. R. Cain, pres. of the Farmers National Grain Dealers Ass'n, comprising some 4,000 elevators and having 400,000 stockholder members in 10 midwest states and an equal number of farmer patrons, on Jan. 26 telegraphed the Senate Com'te on Agriculture a protest against the enactment of the domestic allotment bill. He said:

Agriculture is in dire distress. It cannot survive further experiments. The allotment plan bill now before your com'te is a huge, costly experiment—a price fixing tax increasing measure, doubtful in accomplishment, requiring huge administrative machinery. Farmers are opposed to it both because it is ineffective and because it places Washington officialdom in direct control of every farm in the country. The farmers lose control of their own affairs under such a plan.

A country revolution is brewing not against government but against false farm leadership trying to hang upon us an allotment or other unsound legislative experiments.

The way to aid agriculture is:

1. Establish reciprocal tariff adjustments to restore foreign markets now closed to agricultural products.
2. Maintain full tariff protection for agriculture and shut out foreign substitutes now displacing farmers' products in this country.
3. Repeal the agricultural marketing act abolishing the Farm Board and subsidiaries and taking the government out of the farmers' market.
4. Reorganize rural credit institutions and provide financial assistance to prevent general farm foreclosures.
5. Reduce governmental expenses.

Walter Lippman, the well known economist, calls the domestic allotment bill a package of dynamite quite sufficiently charged to wreck any political party fostering it. The opportunities for corruption are infinite, he says.

Fire Insurance to Owner

The Supreme Court of Kansas on Dec. 10, 1932, decided in favor of Ben Raines in his suit against the Central States Fire Ins. Co. to recover on a \$2,000 policy of insurance on his grain elevator at Preston.

The policy was in the ordinary Kansas standard form.

The elevator and its contents of wheat and corn to the value of \$1,666.33 was destroyed by fire on Jan. 27, 1930. The defense was that Raines had no insurable interest in the grain except to the extent of \$16.66.

Raines testified that he had an arrangement with the Root Grain Co., whereby they furnished him money to pay for the grain; that he paid for the grain as it was delivered, and then drew a draft on the Root Grain Co. thru the bank for the amount of the purchase; that he was to get 25 per cent of the net profit made from the sale of the grain purchased for the use and operation of the elevator, and that he had been reimbursed for all of the money expended in purchasing grain, except a very small amount. He admitted having signed what was identified and offered in evidence as Exhibit D, which is as follows:

"I was the sole owner of the elevator at the time of the loss, but was using it as a buying station for the Root Grain Co. of Kansas City, Mo. We bought the grain and gave our check to pay for it and each day we drew a draft on Root Grain Co. for same amount of grain bought and paid for by us, the draft was handled through The Farmers State Bank at Turon, Kan., and when there was enough grain bought to fill a car it was loaded out for the Root Grain Co. and all of the grain in the elevator at the time of the fire belonged to the Root Grain Co.

"By Ben Raines."

On redirect examination he explained that he signed this statement at the suggestion of the insurance adjuster, who said he had to have it in order to settle up the loss.

He said: The Root Grain Co. wanted me to take the elevator and run it, buy the grain. I was to get 25% of the net profits and the other 75% was to be applied on my brother's indebtedness to the Root Grain Co., and the Root Grain Co. was to furnish the finances. The terms were, I was to pay six per cent interest for the money. I borrowed it from them. I gave no note or other evidence of indebtedness. I did not give any mortgage or any lien on the grain to anybody. * * * When the grain was bought it was my grain and I stood the loss.

The Court said: Appellee testified that the arrangement was for the advancement of finances with which to carry on his business. He paid interest on the money. He was obligated to stand the loss, if any. The terms of the contract were not definitely established, and the court could not, as a matter of law, construe the contract. The conditions of the contract under the evidence was a question of fact for the jury to determine.—18 Pac. Rep. (2d) 485.

Insurance Notes

Insurance companies are ruling against portable grinding on farms, claiming it increases fire hazards to risky levels. One of the provisions in the recommendations made by the directors of the Calumet County Mutual Fire Insurance Co., New Holstein, Wis., declares insurance shall not be effective when a portable hammer mill is operated in or near any farm building of a policy holder.

The Rise of Exchange Trading

Exchange trading in the United States has weathered every upheaval of possible influence on this modern method of transacting commerce—with proper federal co-operation the exchanges can be counted on for leadership out of our existing economic troubles.

This assurance was given in an address by Peter B. Carey, president of the Board of Trade, at Chicago Jan. 26, tracing the rise of exchanges in the first of a series of informative public lectures sponsored by the Association of Grain Commission Merchants.

The basis for the modern method of trading in contracts for future delivery is found in "to arrive" trading practiced on the Chicago Board of Trade as early as 1855, Mr. Carey stated. Until then, speculative trade in commodities was comparatively dormant.

In 1853 when 10 a. m. was the hour for the exchange meeting, the secretary of the board of trade was directed to provide a free lunch of crackers, cheese and ale for all members who attended. But shortly after the free lunch era, the evolutionary processes began which built up the exchange rapidly.

Basically, the contract under which we operate today is the same as that of the 1870's. It has been necessary to alter Board of Trade rules as weaknesses developed. Departments have been added and the lines of regulation of the conduct of members have continually drawn tighter in protection of the public interest.

The dominant feature of exchange trading today is its futures markets. Each step in our market's growth has been inspired by the common aim of meeting an urgent need in the handling of actual grain. This was true of the step-by-step development of the "to arrive" contract. It is equally true of the futures contract which evolved later and with which we are familiar today.

For more than seventy-five of its eighty-five years of history-making, members of the Chicago Board of Trade have engaged in speculative trade.

They have provided also distributive marketing for more than 15 billion bushels of physical grain and, what is vastly more important, have shouldered the burden of many times this amount in speculative trades to provide price insurance, or hedging facilities so essential to the marketing of the farmer's grain.

An impressive list of economists and jurists can be cited on the matter of short selling and its benefit to the whole economic structure. First, in order to have hedging facilities, so beneficial to producer as well as consumer, there must be a futures market. In order to have a futures market there must be short selling and long buying. To be of any value, a hedging market must be ever ready to absorb large volume of purchases and sales. Without short selling such a market is an impossibility.

It is true that hedging short sales may come at such a time as to depress prices slightly. But the natural result is that the short seller advances the price when he buys back. Short selling, it must be remembered, does not increase a crop one iota. And the size of the crop in the long run determines price.

Hedging is strictly necessary to the distribution of grain crops. The speculative markets, with a normal trade greatly in excess of the total crop yield, are the only depository to receive these hedges.

In its report, the Stamp Commission of Canada, which studied the subject authoritatively at the principal Canadian and American markets, reported that as many as twenty hedging operations may properly revolve about a single unit of grain.

Thru its members, the Chicago Board of Trade has provided an instant market on a cash basis, of which the grain farmer always can avail himself. The crops it has distributed have gone to every corner of the world to feed the hungry. Its prices, recorded in the futures pits where millers and other processors hedge to reduce the spread of price between producer and consumer, are made known almost instantly in every civilized nation. In good times, as in bad, it has speeded the commerce of the world.

Farm Union Head Against Acreage Control

John Simpson, the outspoken and militant president of the National Farmers Union, told the Senate com'te on agriculture: "We feel that all acreage control efforts will prove a failure." He advocated an amendment to the allotment bill eliminating all regulation of the farmer.

He proposed that buyers be licensed and be required to pay growers at least the production cost.

Field Seeds

Bessemer, Ala.—G. L. Sides has engaged in the seed business.

Fargo, N. D.—The seed house at the North Dakota Agricultural College was recently damaged by fire.

Osakis, Minn.—A seed re-cleaner has been installed in Brown Bros. Implement store to serve farm trade.

Gregory, S. D.—Wertz Seed Co. has established a branch warehouse and office here under L. L. Rundall.

Madison, Wis.—The annual Wisconsin Grain Show was held at the College of Agriculture, Jan. 30-Feb. 3.

Danville, Ill.—John W. Dodson, of J. W. Dodson & Son, died Jan. 15. He had been engaged in the seed business for the past 13 years.

Billings, Mont.—The warehouse and cleaning plant of the Sioux City Seed Co. branch here, was recently destroyed by fire. The loss was estimated at \$150,000.

Fargo, N. D.—Officers elected at the recent annual convention of the North Dakota Seed Dealers Ass'n held here are Roy L. Aney pres., and Edgar I. Olson, sec'y.

Ames, Ia.—As much as 40% damage to germination of barley and wheat, caused by scab in 1932 crops from which seed has been saved, is estimated by Iowa State College. Use of chemical dusts to increase the germination of diseased seed is suggested.

Oregon grown samples of Tennessee anthracnose resistant red clover are being tested at several central west and southern experiment stations where this disease takes a heavy toll. If the Oregon samples retain ability to resist the disease a new market is expected to open.

Lafayette, Ind.—Newton Halterman, Rushville, was made Indiana Corn King at the annual agricultural conference at Purdue. Joseph C. Isley, former champion, took reserve honors. Other first honors were given F. D. Hoopengardner, Ossian, for Ruddy wheat; A. P. Harpel, Crawfordsville, for Probestier oats, and L. R. Kendall, Converse, for Dunfield soybeans.

Pendleton, Ore.—A new type of wheat, which seems to possess hardness, earliness, good yield and smut resistance is being watched closely at the Pendleton experiment station. It is a cross between White Odessa and Hard Federation and in nursery trials has been found to yield better than Hybrid 128 and Albit, two wheats prominent in the Inland Empire.—F. K. H.

Directory

Grass and Field Seed Dealers

CONCORDIA, KANS.

The Bowman Seed Co., wholesale field seeds.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA

Council Bluffs Seed Co., seed corn.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

Crabbs, Reynolds, Taylor Co., clover, timothy.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Rudy-Patrick Seed Co., field seed merchants.

PHOENIX, ARIZ.

Capital Fuel & Feed Co., hay, alf., Berm., sor. seeds.

SEDGWICK, KAN.

Sedgwick Alfalfa Mills, field seed merchants.

WAMEGO, KAN.

Wamego Seed & Elev. Co., alfalfa & seed corn.

New York, N. Y.—The Radway-McCullough Seeds, Inc., has been formed by the New York and Cincinnati firms, the directors including officers of J. M. McCullough's Sons Co. and I. L. Radwaner Seed Co.

Asheville, N. C.—Control of the Asheville Seed Co. has been purchased by J. D. Earle, who is having the business moved to a building adjoining the Earle Seed & Feed Co., where the two businesses, under their individual names, will be operated jointly. Robert S. Jones, pres. of the Asheville concern, will be vice-pres. of the merged interests.

The Clover and Alfalfa Seed Outlook

Supplies of alfalfa, sweetclover and alsike clover seed are much lower than usual and may be nearly absorbed during the spring seeding season. Available supplies of alsike are the smallest in several years. Although slightly larger crop was harvested in 1932 than in 1931, the increase was more than offset by a sharp reduction in carry-over, a lack of imports, and an increase in exports. Little, if any, of this seed is expected to be imported because of the relatively small crops produced in Canada and in Europe.

Alfalfa seed supplies are the lowest in four years. The carry-over was reduced somewhat last spring and was followed by the smallest crop in 10 years. Production declined last year to about 32,300,000 lbs. compared with 50,300,000 in 1931 and 70,000,000 lbs. in 1930. Supplies were reduced further because Europe drew heavily upon this country as well as Argentina following the harvesting of poor crops in France and Italy.

New Trade-Marks for Seeds

W. E. Marshall & Co., New York, N. Y., have applied for registration of the word "Durogreen" as trade mark No. 332,437 for lawn and grass seed.

Newday Seeds, Inc., Fargo, N. D., has applied for registration of the word "Newday" as trade mark No. 332,137 for all types of farm seeds.

Seed Movement in January

Receipts and shipments of seeds at the various markets during January, compared with January, 1932, in bushels, except where otherwise noted, were as follows:

		FLAXSEED		Shipments	
		Receipts		1933	1932
Chicago	120,000	33,000	5,000	.....	.....
Duluth	75,331	.....	212,208	77,675	.....
Fort William	24,033	29,402	.....	4,937	.....
Milwaukee	2,860	.....	1,430	.....	.....
Minneapolis	328,940	161,320	172,840	82,860	.....
Superior	1,314	39	31,610	3,157	.....
		KAFIR AND MILO			
Galveston	.....	.....	.....	95,334	.....
Houston	15,000	72,000	.....	68,571	.....
Hutchinson	28,600	127,400	.....	.....	.....
Kansas City	133,000	168,000	107,000	99,400	.....
New Orleans	5,200	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wichita	1,300	1,300	1,300	.....	.....
		CANE SEED			
Kansas City	8,050	3,450	1,150	.....	.....
Fort Worth	1,300	28,600	.....	.....	.....
Wichita	5,200	.....	1,300	.....	.....
		SORGHUMS			
Fort Worth	148,200	189,000	28,000	28,600	.....
		CLOVER			
Chicago, lbs.	418,000	800,000	317,000	1,449,000	.....
Milwaukee, lbs.	83,400	.....	13,625	.....	.....
		TIMOTHY			
Chicago, lbs.	894,000	922,000	575,000	1,114,000	.....
Milwaukee, lbs.	48,687	46,440	12,625	.....	.....

Crop Improvement Ass'n Makes Awards

Recognition of five Minnesota Premier Seed Growers, and a dinner composed entirely of food products grown in Minnesota, were outstanding features of the annual banquet of the Minnesota Crop Improvement Ass'n at University Farm.

The Premier Seed Grower selection is a movement sponsored by the Northwest Crop Improvement Ass'n and supervised by the Minnesota agricultural extension division "to stimulate public interest in good seed and give well-merited recognition to individuals who have labored to improve Minnesota field crops." Medals are provided annually by the Northwest Crop Improvement Ass'n.

Minneapolis, Minn. — Richard P. Woodworth, who has been engaged in the grain business here for 43 years, was among those honored by award of gold medal as "premier seed grower" at the annual banquet Jan. 19 of the Minnesota Crop Improvement Ass'n. Mr. Woodworth has always been interested in promoting the use of better seed, and is chairman of the Northwest Crop Improvement Ass'n.

The Cure for Farm Ills

A farmer of Champaign, Ill., H. K. Somers, proposes four cures, that would be "at least a help for the country." They are:


Take restrictions and trading taxes off the exchanges.

Lower the tariff walls to permit various nations at least to try to trade.

Repeal all farm legislation enacted in Washington since 1922.

Quickly liquidate the Farm Board holdings.

Mr. Somers' recommendations shows that he has given real thought to the underlying causes of farm distress, particularly those destructive to the farmers' market.



**Timothy—Red Clover
Sweet Clover—Alfalfa**

HAMILTON
SEED & COAL CO.
Cedar Rapids, Ia.

CRABBS REYNOLDS TAYLOR CO.
CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

GRAIN

Clover and Timothy Seeds
GET IN TOUCH WITH US

ALFALFA

Verified Origin

**Hardy Nebraska
Dakota No. 12
Grimm and Cossack**

Car lots or less

Get our prices and samples

Griswold Seed & Nursery Co.
Box 1625 Lincoln, Nebr.

August F. Mangelsdorf Passes Away

August F. Mangelsdorf, Sr., 84, passed away at his home in Atchison, Kan., on Jan. 16, from complications that followed an attack of influenza.

Mr. Mangelsdorf founded one of the first seed houses in the west, and was long associated with the seed business in Kansas and the Missouri River Valley.

World Grain Show Prize Lists Available

Plans have gone ahead for the World's Grain Exhibition & Conference to be held at Regina, Sask., July 24 to Aug. 5.

Entries closed Jan. 31 and prize lists have been distributed by the management.

An exhibition building has been prepared to house over two miles of exhibits from every grain producing country in the world.

Illinois Corn Champion Raises 136 Bus. Per Acre

I. Edward McConnell, Reynolds, Ill., credits good seed and fertile soil with making him 1932 Illinois Corn Champion for producing high quality grain at economical figures. He won the 1932 Illinois Ten-Acre Corn Growing contest, and took first place in the Illinois 100-Bu. Corn Club at the 35th annual Farm & Home Week, Urbana, with a score of 89.2 points out of a possible 100.

The McConnell contest yield was 136 bus. per acre; cost, \$16.96 per acre. The soil was brown silt loam. The seed was a high-yielding hybrid for which McConnell paid \$7.50 a bu.

Resents State in Seed Business

The agricultural college of the state of Kansas has placed offers of seed around the state this season. The offers are worded to appeal to the farmer and the retail dealer to buy direct from the state agronomy department. No evidence is offered of short stocks and it looks very much like a direct effort on the part of college officials to enter the seed merchandising business in competition with established seedsmen of the state.

Naturally resentment has increased rapidly. No tax-paying citizen cares to support projects that enter into competition with his business, direct or indirect. It is like giving capital to your competitor that he may cut your throat with low prices. A Kansas seedsmen expresses himself thus:

Grain & Feed Journals: There is no reason why the state should engage in business in competition with established seed firms in Kansas who are adequately equipped to furnish the farmers with high quality stocks.

In Kansas the situation is much like it is in other states. Those engaged in an official capacity in the State Colleges seem to get the itch to engage in the seed business and they frequently use as an excuse the claim that they are able to furnish the public a purer quality of seeds because of their technical knowledge.

We believe that a comparison of the stocks which are supplied with those of a reputable

Imports of Forage Plant Seeds

Among the imports of forage plant seeds as reported by the Bureau of Plant Industry during January and the 7 months ending January, have been the following, in lbs.:

	January 1933	January 1932	July 1, 1932, to Jan. 31, 1933	July 1, 1931, to Jan. 31, 1932
Alfalfa	76,600	5,200	76,600	
Bluegrass, Can.	80,600	8,300	220,800	
Clover, crimson		667,800	1,831,200	
Clover, red.....	30,900		30,900	
Clover, white... 219,700	244,600	1,162,600	402,700	
Grass mixtures	400	700	1,200	
Rape, winter... 374,500	310,800	3,796,300	2,360,300	
Ryegrass, Eng. 84,100	101,400	309,600	436,500	
Ryegrass, Ital.	600	13,900	51,600	
Vetch, hairy... 33,000	119,700	1,650,200	2,079,800	
Vetch, spring... ..			201,500	

seed house will show that the seedmen's stocks are as good or better than those supplied by state officials engaged in the seed business.

There is not much that we can do in a matter like this. We are at the mercy of the officials and they can make it mighty hot for a firm that opposes them too vigorously.

An aroused public opinion against the many evils now existing under the socialistic form of government which we are now enduring needs to be crystallized to the extent that it will force the government to get out of business and let the tax payers work out their own salvation.

Agricultural Ills and Bills

By CLARENCE HENRY, rep. Chicago Board of Trade, before Michigan Bean Jobbers Ass'n.

The present agricultural crisis is the result of a long continued national policy. Our ever increasing tariff barriers have borne down upon agriculture while building an industrial supremacy.

Agriculture in normal times buys more than forty per cent of the industrial production of our country. Labor, on the other hand, is the largest domestic consumer of agricultural products. A lessened buying power on the part of agriculture ultimately reacts upon employment of labor, which, in turn, reduces the farmer's domestic market, and so the vicious downward cycle has its beginning.

From 1922 to 1929, the world export of wheat had grown to 791,000,000 bus., but our share of this trade had dropped 21%, while our average tariff rates had gone up to 38%. In the years 1930 to 1931, the world export of wheat had increased to 814,000,000 bus., of which we supplied but 15%, while our average tariff rate was 53%.

Another legislative factor which reduced our grain exports was the passage of the Grain Futures Administration Act in 1922. This Act compelled supervision of all large accounts on contracts for future delivery of grain by agents of the United States Government. Foreign governments resented this snooping by our own federal agents and were quick to change to markets of other countries, whose governments permitted trade to flow freely without questioning the motives of those making trade transactions. Then came the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1929, which also worked along with our increased tariffs to shut off our foreign trade. You are familiar with the administration of the marketing act under the Federal Farm Board. Here in Michigan, we find that the Farm Board has loaned \$802,000, of which \$674,000 is still outstanding.

Taxes—federal, state, and local—are ever mounting. They are almost confiscatory upon the farmer, who must buy in a market where the purchasing power of his commodities is only half as great as it was in 1914. His taxes, meanwhile, have gone up 260%.

Reciprocal trade agreements with importing countries are necessary. We must adjust our tariff to permit sufficient imports to exchange for agricultural surpluses if we would regain our export trade. Such agreements would result in lowering the prices of things farmers buy, and raise the prices of what he has to sell, thus equalizing the agricultural prices to the general price level.

We should repeal the Agricultural Marketing Act, and the Grain Futures Act, and all other legislation which hinders, harasses, and destroys a free and open market. The interests of the approximately ten million employed in agriculture, of the nine million factory workers, of the three million in transportation, and of the six million clerks and others employed in trade, are, in the last analysis, identical. Agriculture's welfare is fundamental. From agriculture we all get our food and clothing. The farmer is the largest purchaser of manufactured products.

The Grain Com'te on National Affairs, made up of representatives of America's leading grain exchanges, after careful research makes the following recommendations for permanent farm relief:

1. Use the tariff to help sell agricultural products of which we produce a surplus and thereby make the tariff directly effective for the farmer.

2. Reach the real problem by bringing farm prices into equilibrium with general commodity prices and thus close the gap that has brought ruin to agriculture.

3. Reopen the channels through which surplus products, goods or materials in one section of the world may by the natural processes of trade be expeditiously moved to the section of the world where such surplus is needed.

4. Repeal the Grain Futures Act, the Agricultural Marketing Act and all other restrictive legislation now placed upon the processes of distribution and leave both agriculture and commerce free to operate under natural conditions and to the mutual profit of all.

5. Take full advantage of our tariff structure to increase our participation in the interna-

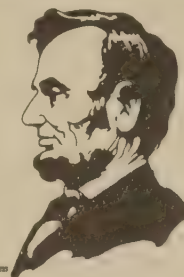
tional trade of the world by opening a means for the disposal abroad of our surplus of farm products.

6. Induce foreign governments to moderate the restrictive measures they now impose against the importation of American farm products and provide a method by which in part at least the indebtedness of European countries to the United States may be liquidated through enlargement of commerce between such countries and ourselves.

7. General and material reduction of federal, state and local taxation and elimination of unnecessary governmental activities.

Australia's government has called a conference of grain growers and merchants to meet Mar. 2 to consider control of the production and exportation of wheat.

Argentine farmers to the number of 40,000 have pledged themselves to plant no crops unless they get a moratorium on debts, reduction in taxation appraisals, standard rentals, a cut in interest to 4 or 5 per cent, and a fixed price for corn—or government storage of the current crop—to raise prices.



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ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

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Boiler
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Feedstuffs

Des Moines, Ia.—S. F. 156 has been filed in the Iowa Senate by Sen. Klemme, as a bill to license operators of portable feed mills.

Washington, D. C.—The United States Tariff Commission will hold a hearing Feb. 14 to consider an increased tariff on molasses.

French Lick, Ind.—The 25th annual convention of the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n will be held here Thursday and Friday, June 1-2.

Chemical analysis of a feed does not give a complete story of its value, said A. R. Winter of Ohio University, at the Short Course for Feed Dealers, last month. The way to find the value of a ration is to feed it and note the results.

Denver, Colo.—Several feed manufacturers had exhibits at the 27th annual National Western Stock Show, held in the Denver union stock yards, Jan. 14-21. Included were the Mountain States Mixed Feed Co., and Ady & Crowe Mercantile Co.

New Orleans, La.—With disposition of the molasses terminals of C. U. Snyder & Co., the local storage facilities and sources of supply for cane molasses have been acquired by Manard Molasses Co. as agent. The Mobile terminal has been taken over by J. H. Leftwich & Co.

The Corn-Hog Ratio was 19.4 in December, 1932, according to A. J. Surratt, agricultural statistician, which is far from the normal of 10 to 1. The ratio is the number of bushels of corn required to buy 100 lbs. of live hogs. The argument is that hogs must go down or corn up.

Young grass is high in protein, according to experiments described in the Journal of Agricultural Science, England, as being conducted in 1927-1931. Grass cut for hay contains less than one-half as much protein as herbage 1 to 3 weeks old. Protein content declines with age.

Since the purchase of cod liver and other fish oils for poultry feeding is based on their Vitamin D content, grain and feed dealers would appreciate the effort of scientists to find a quick and efficient means of determining the Vitamin D value of an oil without submitting it to the slow process of feeding to baby chicks.

Soybean production studies at the Fort Collins, Colo., station indicate highest yields under irrigation were made by Minsoy, Wea, and Saskatoon in the yellow-seed varieties; Soysota and Black Eyebrow in the dark-seed varieties. Beans harvested when ripe are high in protein and fat, but the quality, particularly of protein, rapidly decreases if the beans are left to overripen in the field.

Tacoma, Wash.—The Feed Dealers Ass'n of Washington will hold its fifth annual meeting in this city at the Winthrop Hotel all day Tuesday, Feb. 21, starting promptly at 10 a. m. The sessions, as well as the luncheon meeting, will be in the roof garden. The banquet, at 6:30 p. m., will be in the hotel's Crystal Ball Room. The total cost of \$3 to each person includes both meals, all sessions and entertainment features. Gov. Martin, of Washington, will be on the program; C. W. Sievert, of Chicago, American Dry Milk Institute feed expert, will talk on vitamins in feeds and will answer questions at the morning session; T. W. McDevitt, Los Angeles, district governor for the California ass'n, will talk on the real and substantial progress made in his territory on trade practices and resale price margins; Lester Livengood, of Spokane, noted taxation authority, will discuss taxes and answer ques-

tions. The entertainment com'te consists of Chairman Harold Bogan, W. A. Farr, Fred Holm, Ralph Johnstone and Bruce Swanson.

Mutual Feed Dealers Favor Farmers

Pursuing a lenient credit policy, feed and grain dealers of New York State have carried more than their just share of the farm burdens, according to discussions at the mid-winter meeting of the Mutual Millers & Feed Dealers Ass'n, held at Buffalo, Jan. 18-19.

No official or unofficial recognition of his services has come to the feed and grain dealer, so delegates caused appointment of James S. Gray, Springville; C. C. Lewis, Buffalo, and Pres. Joseph O. Doty, to a publicity com'te. Their purpose will be to acquaint the farmers with the services performed by the feed dealers.

Highlight speakers on the convention program were:

ALBERT HART HOPKINS, Buffalo, whose careful study of "Technocracy," led to his conviction that the theory would "get us nowhere."

MAX F. COHN, Buffalo, who reported on transportation activities of the ass'n, and the vast degree to which trucks have taken up transportation of feeds. Railroads are beginning to realize that they must reduce their rates if they are to bring back their business, said Mr. Cohn. Legislation against the trucks is anticipated.

REV. EDW. J. FEEGER, Buffalo, editor of the *Catholic Union & Times*, told how far the federal government has drifted from the purpose and spirit of its founders. He said in part:

Since the close of the World War, the economic position of the farmer has weakened. Around 1920, the farmer thought he was facing an era of prosperity. He was buoyed up by the false prices created for his produce during a world crisis. He was urged by the government to cultivate new land, to raise more wheat and more cotton, without a reason.

What followed constitutes one of the saddest pages in American history. At a moment when prudence should have dictated moderation, this government fell into excess. In place of facing a situation and meeting it with God-given and natural methods, Washington made the first definite step toward radicalism. Instead of permitting disposal of surpluses in an orderly manner, it tried to annul natural law by forcing disposition of surpluses. It organized machinery to dictate, regulate and fix prices, knowing from past experiences how fatal it is to artificially tamper with supply and demand. After creating an unnatural and unreasonable supply, the United States government set out to create an unnatural and unreasonable demand. It was like a housewife going into a room with a temperature of 50 degrees and placing her finger on the bulb of a thermometer until the liquid shot up to 75 degrees and then believing the air was warm.

So far have we drifted from the ideals of constitutional government that at the moment it is evident that a new form of state socialism is to be attempted under the name of the Domestic Allotment Plan. The plan, like its predecessors, will not work because it has left out the human equation. It is a special sales tax theory that takes money out of the right hand pocket and puts it into the left. It takes a burden from the shoulders of the producer and places it on the shoulders of the consumer. It is an attempt to make the consumer pay for the producer's economic sin. It is an effort to fix prices, an effort that has always ended in failure, wherever tried.

A second test shipment of Canadian wheat was made recently from New York on the Brittanica under conditions that should grant the 6-cent preference of the United Kingdom.

N. W. Feed Dealers' Program

The first annual convention of the Northwest Feed Dealers Ass'n will be held at Minneapolis, Feb. 23, in the West hotel.

The morning session will be devoted to routine business affairs of the ass'n, consideration of legislative measures, resolutions, proposed changes to by-laws, resolutions and election of officers.

Subjects to be presented at the afternoon session are:

HOW TO LOWER Power Costs—Helmer N. Anderson, an authority on electricity, diesel, gasoline and other types of power.

TAXATION as it Applies to Feed Dealers, Truckers, and Portable Mills—Gunnar B. Bjornson, chairman of the Minnesota Tax Commission.

PRACTICAL Sales Helps—H. A. Nelson, Fargo, N. D., a prominent feed and seed handler.

HOW TO REDUCE Taxes—J. F. Reed, pres. of the Minnesota Taxpayers Ass'n.

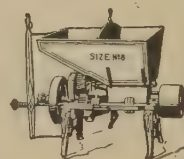
TRUCK COMPETITION and Its Effect on the Local Dealer—P. P. Schuneman, Minneapolis, and J. T. Wright, Durand, Wis.

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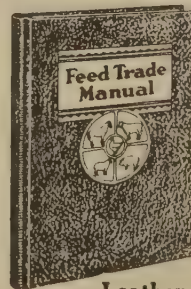
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Protest Emergency Freight Rates

Continuance of the emergency freight rate surcharges on grain and grain products was the subject of a hearing Feb. 2 by the Interstate Commerce Commission at Chicago. Oral argument will be heard by the Commission at Washington Feb. 17.

R. M. FIELD, traffic manager, American Feed Manufacturers' Ass'n, opened the hearing with a brief statement setting forth the petition of the Ass'n and others interested.

L. F. BROWN, Secretary, American Feed Manufacturers' Ass'n, was the first witness. Mr. Brown made a short statement setting forth the condition of the feed industry at the present time, taking the year 1928 as a base year 100% and showing how the mixed feed business had declined since that year.

A composite compilation of reports from 23 mills located in other than Western Freight rate territory, gives the volume for 1929 as 104.21%, the 1930 volume as 99.52%, the 1931 volume as 75.48% and the volume for the first quarter of 1932 compared with the first quarter of 1928 as 58.65%.

A second composite compilation of reports from 66 mills located in all territory East of the Rocky Mountains, shows the 1929 volume as 103.06%, 1930 volume as 90.32%, 1931 volume as 60.50% and the volume for the first quarter of 1932 compared with the first quarter of 1928 as 40.73%.

A third composite compilation of reports from 43 mills located in Western Freight rate territory shows the 1929 volume as 97.78%, the 1930 volume as 85.30%, the 1931 volume as 52.95% and the volume for the first quarter of 1932 compared with the first quarter of 1928 as 31.51%.

We feel that from the representative character of the reporting mills, these summaries present a reasonably accurate picture of a cross-section of the industry for the periods in question and from my knowledge of the present condition of the mixed feed industry. I venture the statement that if data were available for the balance of the calendar year 1932 and compilations made therefrom for the entire year 1932, a still more distressing condition would be revealed.

W. A. Bruce, general traffic manager, Ralston Purina Co., St. Louis, Mo., J. M. Campbell, traffic manager, Vitality Mills, Chicago, and J. D. Mummert, traffic manager, J. W. Eshelman & Sons, Lancaster, Pa., all testified as witnesses for the Ass'n. C. A. Lahey, vice-president, The Quaker Oats Co., Chicago, made a statement for his company. J. J. Schmicher, traffic manager, Albert Schwill & Co., Chicago, made a statement and introduced exhibits on behalf of his own company and various others in the barley and malt industry. George E. Breault, traffic manager, the Larrowe Milling Co., Detroit, made a statement for his company and others principally with respect to rating on dried beet pulp. F. B. Townsend, Minneapolis Traffic Ass'n, made a statement and introduced exhibits on behalf of various shippers of feed, malt, etc., in Minneapolis. A. B. Ayers, traffic manager, The Cream of Wheat Sales Co., Minneapolis, also made a statement and introduced exhibits on behalf of this company.

Feed Future Prices

The following table shows the closing bid price each week in dollars per ton of standard bran and gray shorts for March delivery:

	St. Louis.		Kansas City.	
	Bran.	Shorts.	Bran.	Shorts.
Dec. 17.....	8.75	9.55	7.05	7.85
Dec. 24.....	8.60	9.25	6.65	7.75
Dec. 31.....	8.50	9.50	6.95	7.80
Jan. 7.....	9.20	9.80	7.40	8.05
Jan. 14.....	9.20	10.00	7.20	8.15
Jan. 21.....	9.15	10.00	7.25	8.10
Jan. 28.....	9.00	9.85	7.00	8.00
Feb. 4.....	9.30	9.90	7.35	8.10

The railroads introduced some brief testimony and exhibits thru D. T. Lawrence, Chairman, Traffic Executives Com'te, Eastern Territory, and J. R. Tilford, Chairman, Southern Freight Ass'n. Their statements were very brief, Mr. Lawrence's remarks being directed mainly at the package cereals for table use and Mr. Tilford covering mainly the general make-up and grouping of the emergency tariff. Some testimony in regard to the emergency tariff on coal was given and the hearing adjourned at 3:00 p. m. February 3rd.

Mixed feeds under the emergency rates were raised 2c per 100 lbs., giving mill feeds, not raised, an unfair advantage of 40 cents per ton, which at the low price level is often enough to swing the business.

New Feed Trade Marks

General Mills, Inc., Minneapolis, Minn., has applied for registration of the word "Ben-Hur" as trade mark No. 332,038 for poultry, dairy and stock feed.

Albers Bros. Milling Co., Portland, Ore., has applied for registration of the word "Paks" on a black diamond as trade mark No. 332,434 for animal food.

Iowa Chemical Co., Cedar Rapids, Ia., has applied for registration of the words "Nutri-Zyme" in a diamond as trade mark No. 327,780 for feeds for live stock and poultry.

New York Milk Producers Seek Better Price

Over 1,000 dairy men in Western New York met in Rochester the middle of last month to complete organization of an ass'n with intent to demand that milk producers receive at least 45% of the retail price of milk, from wholesale buyers.

Milk in their district now nets the producer about 1 cent a quart, and is sold for 8 to 12 cents a quart. The arrangement demanded would give the producers about 4 cents a quart, materially improving their prosperity and making it possible for them to buy more and better feeds. Failure of milk buyers to meet the proposed scale is expected to precipitate another milk strike.

High Grade Cows and Feeds for Profit

During her life time the average dairy cow produces 883 lbs. of butterfat and 22,080 lbs. of milk, says estimates of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

A study of long time records of registered Holsteins shows 52 cows have exceeded 100,000 lbs. of milk while on test.

Tilly Alcartra, a California cow, holds the world's record, 201,137.9 lbs. of milk and 6,262 lbs. of butterfat in eight lactations. Seven average dairy cows would produce no more during their productive life.

Traverse Colantha Walker, a Michigan cow, produced 200,114.9 lbs. of milk and 7,526.1 lbs. of butterfat in nine lactations, the largest volume of production of butterfat on record.

It takes good cows and good feed to build high records and produce maximum profit for dairymen.



Corn Gluten Feed, Corn Oil Cake Meal,
Brewers' Dried Grains Malt Sprouts
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Elevator Capacity at Milwaukee 5,500,000 bushels

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Attrition mills	Iron oxide
Alfalfa meal	Kelp
Beet pulp	Linseed meal, cake
Blood, dried	Meat meal, scrap
Bone meal	Mill feeds
Brewer's dried grains	Minerals
Buttermilk, dried, semi-solid	Mineral mixtures
Calcium, carbonate, phosphate	Molasses
Cocunut oil meal	Oyster shell, crushed
Cod liver oil	Peanut meal
Charcoal	Peat moss
Commercial feeds	Phosphates, rock
Corn germ meal	Potassium, chlorid iodide
Cottonseed meal, cake	Poultry grits
Feed mixers	Salt
Feed concentrates	Sardine oil
Feeders for mills	Screenings
Fish meal	Sesame meal
Formulas	Skim milk, dried
Gluten, feed, meal	Soybean, meal
Hammer mills	Tankage
Iodine	Vegetable oil
	Yeast for feeding

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Poultry Feeds and Feeding

It pays to sell quality chicks.

Calcium and phosphorus balance are necessary for normal bone formation in baby chicks.

Turkey raising is reported to have increased in Ohio from 129,000 in 1929 to an estimated 400,000 in 1932.

Annual income from eggs in the U. S. is estimated at \$1,175,000,000. That must have been before Chinese eggs started climbing our tariff wall.

Chicago, Ill.—The Nowak Milling Co., of Hammond, Ind., has worked out a formula for a concentrated supplement in the form of a pellet to be used with whole grains in poultry feed.

Elevator Operators Enter Hatchery Business

Hatcheries have become a sideline business for quite a number of grain and feed dealers who find they work in well with other lines and sometimes aid them.

The Geneva Milling & Grain Co., Geneva, Ind., is installing a hatchery in its Bryant elevator, and placing Palmer Lehman, an experienced hatcheryman, in charge.

The Spartan Grain & Mill Co., Spartanburg, N. C., has two feed and seed stores, one at Charlotte and one at Gastonia, in which they formally opened seed and hatchery departments on Jan. 27 and 28. Incubators with capacity for 12,000 eggs have been installed to care for company and custom hatching.

In Fowlerville, Mich., is Geo. Peckens, who runs a stationary feed grinding plant, with a hatchery as a side line.

At Minco, Okla., E. C. Wegener, of E. C. Wegener Grain Co., runs a commercial hatchery and poultry ranch on property convenient to his elevator so that he can look after both enterprises with a minimum of effort.

Running a hatchery, or having a direct tie-up with one, helps the grain and feed man promote the distribution of blooded birds that have inherent ability to become high producers. Farmers are more disposed to feed high grade birds well, and properly fed, they will bring him profit.

Production Costs of Growing Chicks

By H. L. KEMPSTER AND E. M. FUNK
of Missouri Experiment Station

Data secured with White Leghorn, Rhode Island Red, and White Plymouth Rock chicks, raised at the station in 1931, showed that during the first 4 weeks, the average feed consumption per 100 chicks was 84 lbs., ranging from 79 lbs. for the general-purpose breeds to 91 lbs. for the Leghorns. From 4 to 8 weeks the average consumption was 257 lbs. per 100 chicks. Up to 12 weeks 100 chicks consumed a total of 738 lbs. of feed consisting of 621 lbs. of mash and 117 lbs. of grain.

At 12 weeks of age pullets weighed on the average 1.6, 1.9, and 1.8 lbs. and cockerels 1.9, 2.1, and 2.2 lbs., respectively, for the Leghorns, Rhode Island Reds, and White Rocks. At 20 weeks of age the average weights were for pullets 2.5, 3.4, and 3.2 lbs. for the respective breeds, while the general-purpose cockerels weighed over 4 lbs. Early-hatched chicks made more satisfactory growth, had a lower mortality, and a larger percentage were retained as layers than late-hatched chicks.

With the exception of Leghorn pullets, it required from 3.4 to 4.1 lbs. of feed to produce 1 lb. of broiler up to 12 weeks of age. Approximately 4 lbs. of feed were required to produce each pound of gain on 4-lb. cockerels of the general-purpose breeds.

Approximately 6 hours of labor per 100

chicks were required for each 4-weeks period. The daily fuel consumption for the various types of hovers used was: Coal, 17 lbs.; oil, 2.5 gal.; and electricity, 3 to 4 kw hours.

Chinese Eggs in the Chain Stores

"WHY does our government permit chain stores to import vast quantities of Chinese eggs to compete with those produced by our own farmers?" Geo. A. Peckens, Fowlerville, Mich., wanted to know. "At the high point our farmers were getting 30c a dozen for the fruit of the hen. Then the chain stores got busy importing. Eggs hit the toboggan and farmers are now offered as low as 9 cts. a dozen.

"If the chain stores haven't enough loyalty to 'Buy American' they ought to be forced to do so. Otherwise we are soon likely to have our standards of living forced down to the Chinese level. American hens cannot compete with Chinese hens, nor can hatcheries and feed grinding plants prosper with eggs at present levels."

Good Feed Still Makes Eggs Profitable

Right after the big break in egg prices, when hen fruit again brought the farmer only 10 cents a dozen, a farmer's wife walked into the plant of L. E. Birdsall at Fowlerville, Mich.

"Can I afford to feed my hens good feed; when egg prices are so low?" she asked. "I'm getting about 80 eggs daily from 100 hens, but the produce stations won't pay very much for the eggs."

"Did you say 80% production?" Mr. Birdsall wanted to know, making sure that he had heard her right. He reached for his charts and data. "Why with eggs at 10 cents a dozen and 80% production the best feed obtainable would cost only a few cents per dozen of eggs. Certainly not more than 5 cents. That leaves you a nickle profit. Wish I could do as well on feeds."

This proves that counting price instead of margin of profit leads feeders astray. Regardless of low prices on many commodities, it is still more profitable to use superior feeds than to let poultry and livestock drift into poor condition.

An Illinois grain dealer said to a packing house representative, "What! Buy a carload of meat scrap for the poultry feeders? Nothing doing. Your prices are way out of line. Why, it would take 3,000 bus. of corn to pay for one ton of meat scrap."

"What has the price of corn got to do with it?" asked the salesman. "Meat scrap is a better buy today than it ever was. It is used for feeding chickens and getting eggs. Its price should be figured in relation to eggs."

"In 1930 meat scrap was figured at \$60 a ton. Eggs were worth 50 cents a dozen. It took 120 dozen eggs to pay for one ton of meat scrap."

"Today meat scrap is worth \$25 a ton and eggs are worth 30 cents a dozen. It takes 84 dozen eggs to pay for one ton of meat scrap. If it was profitable to feed meat scrap in 1930,

Hay Movement in January

Receipts and shipments of hay at the various markets during January, compared with January, 1932, in tons, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1933	1932	1933	1932
Baltimore ...	33	80	.....	.....
Boston	1,166	968	.....	.....
Chicago	2,031	4,171	834	605
Fort Worth...	44	44	.....	.....
Houston	180	408	.....	.....
Kansas City...	4,404	5,772	588	1,392
Minneapolis...	1,067	2,649	30,292	31,519
Peoria	50	230	.....	90
Seattle	275	110	.....	.....

it is certainly profitable to feed it today—by a difference of 36 dozen eggs."

This was before the latest drop in egg prices, of course. But the method of figuring is sound. The value of a feed is set, not by the low price of the individual ingredients, but by the feed price in relation to what the feed will produce.

Feed Grinders Organize

About 50 stationary feed grinder operators from Trempealeau, Jackson, and Buffalo counties, perfected the Stationary Millers' Ass'n at a meeting in Whitehall, Wis., Jan. 24.

Officers elected are S. E. Lee, Osseo, pres.; Fred Ruseling, Eleva, vice-pres., and Harry Van Gorden, Whitehall, sec'y-treas. With these are Prie Olson, Blair, and Robert Dobie, Galesville, constituting the executive com'te. The purpose is to promote the practice of feed grinding.

Jugo-Slovakia has officially prohibited wheat exports.

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Poultry Feeds and Feeding

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A book of 247 pages (14 chapters, 23 illustrations), designed to meet the needs of all who are interested in feeds for poultry. Grains, rations and methods used in every section of the U. S. are taken up and discussed.

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By L. M. Hurd

This revised and enlarged edition is right up-to-date and contains all important discoveries in poultry raising made in recent years.

Mr. Hurd, from his experience both as a poultry farmer and college instructor, has revised the text and pictures throughout. The book contains the latest information on feeding, a complete discussion of the new vitamin G, practical information on the two-story poultry house and heating, disinfecting incubators, battery brooding and raising chicks on screened platforms, and the latest discoveries in treating pests and diseases, including Leukemia, and the newest information on disinfecting houses. This edition also describes the new methods of feeding turkeys.

This book is printed on enamel book paper from large type and well bound in cloth. Its 480 pages divided into 33 chapters and illustrated by over 200 engravings, teems with helpful, practical information. Price \$2.50 f.o.b. Chicago; shipping weight two pounds.

Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated
332 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

All Mash Rations for Baby Chicks

A chick worth hatching is worth saving and whether or not it will grow into a healthy bird depends a great deal upon the feed it eats.

Those who grind and mix baby chick feeds will find it profitable to select high grade raw ingredients, as fresh as they are obtainable. Such a policy proves cheapest in the end. A good feed, prepared from high grade ingredients, will produce good birds and bring repeat business.

Here is a series of all-mash baby chick rations which may be mixed according to the availability of ingredients, and are recommended by Anheuser-Busch, Inc.

Ingredients	No.	Pounds of Ingredients				
		1	2	3	4	5
Ground Yellow Corn.....	500	300	360	500	500	500
Corn Oil Cake Meal.....	100	60	...	...	120	...
Wheat Bran.....	200	300	280	300	350	...
Wheat Midds.....	200	240	240	200	400	...
Wheat Germ Meal.....	200	300	300	200	...	...
Ground Hulled Oats.....	200	200	200	200	200	...
O. P. Linseed Meal.....	50	50	40	50	...	...
Alfalfa Leaf Meal.....	150	200	200	150	50	...
Meat Scraps.....	80	100	100	80	100	...
Fish Meal.....	80	40	70	100	100	...
Dried Milk.....	120	120	120	120	100	...
Steamed Bone Meal.....	40	60	60	40	40	...
Ground Limestone.....	40	10	10	40	20	...
Salt.....	20	20	20	20	20	...

Where the use of Cod Liver Oil is necessary, use 30 lbs. of the highest quality to each ton of feed.

The following baby chick rations are for feeding with scratch grains:

Ingredients	No.	Pounds of Ingredients				
		1	4	6	7	8
Ground Corn.....	400	570	600	500	800	...
Corn Oil Cake Meal.....	100	100	200	...	...	...
Wheat Bran.....	350	300	200	300	200	...
Wheat Midds.....	300	250	300	350	200	...
Wheat Germ Meal.....	100	...	...	...	100	...
Ground Hulled Oats.....	200	200	200	200	200	...
O. P. Linseed Meal.....	50	50	...	50	...	...
Alfalfa Leaf Meal.....	50	100	40	100	...	...
Meat Scraps.....	100	200	100	200	200	...
Fish Meal.....	100	50	100	...	40	...
Dried Milk.....	200	100	200	200	200	...
Steam Bone Meal.....	40	40	40	50	40	...
Ground Lime Stone.....	40	20	10	40	10	...
Salt.....	20	20	10	10	10	...

Here are rations for growing pullets:

Ingredients	No.	Pounds of Ingredients			
		2	3	1	2
Ground Corn.....	650	800	600	500	...
Corn Oil Cake Meal.....	170	...	...	100	...
Wheat Bran.....	270	250	300	300	...
Wheat Midds.....	300	200	300	300	...
Wheat Germ Meal.....	50	50	100	...	...
Ground Oats.....	100	100	...	100	...
Alfalfa Leaf Meal.....	100	140	100	100	...
Meat Scraps.....	140	220	170	170	...
Fish Meal.....	40	...	170	170	...
Dried Milk.....	100	150	160	160	...
Steam Bone Meal.....	50	70	80	80	...
Ground Limestone.....	20	10	...	...	...
Salt.....	10	10	20	20	...

Cod Liver Oil Under Pressure

The Senate Com'ite on Agriculture has scheduled a hearing on a proposed import tax of 5 cents per lb. on cod liver oil. This is proposed as a part of the domestic allotment plan.

Such a tax would raise the price of cod liver oil to poultry men and others by about 40 cents a gallon, since importers would naturally have to pass the tax on to the ultimate consumer.

It is the purpose of the domestic allotment plan, effective or not, to help the farmer. Application of such a tax would be ambiguous, because it would effectively place further taxation on the farmers' shoulders, and permit an effective increase in price of other Vitamin D supplements.

There is no point to prohibiting the importation of cod liver oil, because it comes into competition with no agricultural commodity. Quite the contrary! The farmers own by many times the largest numbers of laying hens and

baby chicks and are the biggest buyers of imported cod liver oil. The poor farmer is still crying for relief from handicapping legislation.

Monetary Changes Close Canadian Alfalfa Meal Plants

The Beaver Valley Alfalfa Meal Co., Thornbury, Ont., operators of three meal grinding plants, annually producing 5,000 tons, has been forced to close, due to South Africa abandoning the gold standard.

The outlet for the plants was the United Kingdom and European countries. The change in monetary standard permits South Africa to undersell the Canadian company by about \$7 per ton.

Poultry Experiment Results

High protein levels in the feed of pullets showed no ill effects in studies at the Washington College experiment station, wherein three lots of 65 White Leghorn chicks were fed for 38 weeks, using levels of 12.1%, 15.4% and 18.2% protein, respectively. Birds on the high protein level made the greatest growth in the first 12 weeks, indicating a protein level of at least 15% as proper for this period. After that age birds made more satisfactory progress on the lower levels. Pullets in the high protein class matured quickest; but those on lower protein laid larger eggs. Advancing age of the pullets showed gradually decreasing ability to utilize protein and feed.

Experiments reported in "Poultry Science" indicate it is desirable to change pullets from the starting to the laying ration at 8 to 12 weeks of age, without use of a growing ration. This practice brought larger and more uniformly developed birds at production time and gave better laying results. No correlation existed between protein content and the age, at which the first egg was laid.

January Chicken Population Up

An increase of between 2 and 3% in the number of hens and pullets of laying age in farm flocks on Jan. 1 this year is reported by the U. S. D. A. over last year's figure of the same date.

But total egg production on Jan. 1. was about 23% less than the very heavy production on the same date last year, and 11% less than the January 5 year average.

Production has since shown an improvement with the advent of mild weather. Receipts of eggs at primary markets in the central west for the third week in January were heavier this year than last.

The end of the year layings per 100 hens and pullets had dropped to 15.4 compared with 20 eggs on Jan. 1 last year.

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BRAND

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Made only from choice second cutting Alfalfa

Every bag guaranteed

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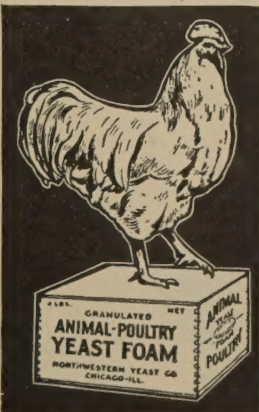
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Millers and Feed Manufacturers Cashing In Big on the Large and Increasing Demand for Yeast Feeds

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Animal-Poultry Yeast Foam in your mash feeds will increase your feed sales and profits, give better results to your customers, and bring them back for more. A postcard inquiry will bring the complete story of yeast and yeast feeding by return mail. Write today.

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What a Dairy Cow Needs in Feed

WATER: All feeds contain water in varying amounts, from 8% in dry feeds to 90% in succulent feeds. Milk contains 87% water and a cow's body is approximately 50% water. An average sized cow consumes from 50 lbs. to 100 lbs. of water a day when dry. She requires 200 lbs. to 400 lbs. per day when in full flow of milk. The dealer who educates his dairymen to supply plenty of good, clean water helps his sales of feeds.

PROTEIN: The cow uses protein to build up such parts of her body as muscle, skin, hair and horn, and to provide the protein in her milk. The protein in average normal milk is 3.5% and as from 40% to 60% of the ration is used in the manufacture of milk and butterfat in the mature cow, she must receive a certain amount of protein to maintain her body weight and produce milk at the same time. Henry and Morrison say to keep up the 1000 lb. cow in good condition of body weight requires 0.700 lbs. of digestible crude protein or 7.925 of digestible nutrients per day. The dealer who studies the digestive nutrients of a ration can help his dairymen to economically use their home grown grain and roughage to advantage.

FAT AND CARBOHYDRATES: These two concentrates provide energy. They form sugar and fat in the milk, and make fat for the cow's body. The cow will draw on her own body reserve of protein and fat to produce milk for a certain length of time, but if this is not replaced by feed the cow will soon be emaciated and reduce her milk flow.

ASH AND MINERALS: When a feed is burned the part left is ash, made up of a number of minerals. The most important of these is calcium, phosphorus and common salt. Bones and muscular tissue require minerals—so does the milk. Dairy cows require an ample supply if they are to successfully produce and reproduce. Over 90% of the mineral matter in the skeleton is calcium and phosphorus. These constituents may fall short in some rations, especially in those for young growing animals. The successful dealer will recommend mineral content in all rations according to roughage and grain.

The food the cow eats in excess of maintenance requirements goes into milk production or fat. Good cows are difficult to fatten as the excess is used for milk production. Other cows cannot be forced into high production even tho they appear to be good producers, because they lack inherent ability to turn food into milk.

The amount of digestible nutrients required by a good dairy cow for milk production is quite constant for milk of given fat content, but more nutrients are required for milk containing a higher percentage of butterfat. For each pound of milk testing 3.5% butterfat, the cow should eat .295 lbs. of digestible nutrients in excess of that required for maintenance and for each pound of 4.5% milk she should receive .338 lbs. to .376 lbs. of digestible nutrients.

TYPE OF DAIRYING: There is no one best ration or kind of ration to suit all classes of dairying. The kind of dairying determines

the ration for the cows in his herd. The farmer who sells cream to the creamery, or milk to the condensary should raise the larger part of his feed to make it profitable. Certified dairies selling high grade milk may profitably buy high grade rations without much regard to the first cost. Pure bred herds kept for foundation stock at good figures can be fed rations which have a greater variety of ingredients and are higher priced.

High yielding cows are more profitable at all times than low yielding cows. Profits from milk cows are dependent upon high milk yield from each cow and it is to the interest of the feed mixer or distributor to study each herd in his community and post himself on suitable feeds.

Feed Trade Sacrificed for C. S. Orders

"A sign on a sack of scratch feed in an A. & P. store here today read 85 cents, and the sack was labelled 100 lbs.," said H. W. Peavy of H. W. & C. A. Peavy, Howell, Mich. "Such vicious low prices, on which the store obviously cannot be making any profit, do more to ruin business than anything else. The same stores sell poultry mash feeds for \$1.45 per hundred. Anyone in the business knows that a first class mash feed ought to sell for 20 to 30 cents higher at present ingredient prices.

"Of course, these chain stores probably buy in large lots, contracting for several carloads at a time, and can beat down the price. I have heard it said that it is a habit of the chain stores to contract for part of a plant's output for a year, then renew the contract for a year and take a larger share of the plant's output. Inside of three years they take the capacity of the manufacturer. After that they can dictate prices to him, for all the trade he had built up on the outside has disappeared and he has only the chain store order to run on. Thus they beat him down to a no profit margin."

Wheat futures prices closed higher or lower each day during January, with the exception of two days, when the active New York stocks closed higher or lower, with the exception of two days. The volume of trade was small and the routine grain news was ineffective in moving prices in the due direction. The rise during the first week of the month and the subsequent decline both had their inspiration in the stock market. It is hoped that the coming of growing temperatures will relieve the wheat market of present lethargy, due in part to hypodermic injections from the Farm Board's stabilization syringe.

32% Dairy Feeds

For those dairymen who use the grain raised on the farm and require a concentrate to add, grain and feed dealers will find profit in mixing and selling a complete supplement to meet their requirements.

The following suggested supplement rations average 32% protein, and are to be used with home grown grains.

Ingredients	Pounds of Ingredients				
	1	2	3	4	5
Cotton Seed Meal.....	800	500	500	520	400
Soy Bean Oil Meal.....	800	300	500	400	400
O. P. Linseed Oil Meal..	320	220	300	100	220
Corn Gluten Feed.....	500	600	500	600	600
Brewers Dried Grains...	300	300	300	300	300
Steam Bone Meal.....	20	20	20	20	20
Ground Limestone	30	30	30	30	30
Salt	30	30	30	30	30

Oat Feed Replaces Share of Corn

Experiments are now under way at Monona Farm, maintained by the Quaker Oats Co., at Madison, Wis., with feeding oat feed to pigs.

The check group of pigs is receiving ground corn and the Trinity mixture, consisting of 2 parts tankage, 1 part linseed meal, and 1 part alfalfa meal. The total fibre content of this ration is 3.5%.

One group is being fed 8% of oat feed, raising the total fibre content of the ration to 5.5%. Another is receiving 16 1/4% oat feed, raising the fibre to 7.5%. As high as 29% oat feed is being fed at various levels to other groups.

The tests indicate the most effective level at which oat feed may be fed to fattening shotes is between 8 and 10% fibre, or from 16 to 19% of the corn may be replaced with oat feed to produce averages of rate and efficiency of gain equal to the ground corn and Trinity mixture alone.

The price of oat feed in relation to corn and other commodities would govern its efficiency in use.

Cottonseed Meal Studies

In experiments with rats to check results obtained with pigs in feeding cottonseed meal, this feed was found deficient in certain amino acids and minerals essential to normal growth.

Casein and yeast supplied the missing amino acids, as did also tankage and meat scrap. Neither corn, alfalfa, nor cod liver oil could entirely overcome the deficiencies.

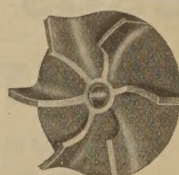
About 84% was the maximum amount of cottonseed meal that could be used to allow sufficient quantities of other ingredients to complete the diet. Rats were found only one-fourth as susceptible to cottonseed meal toxicity as pigs.

Feedstuffs Movement in January

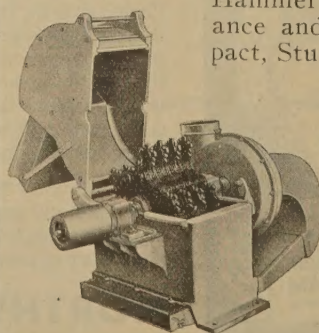
Receipts and shipments of feedstuffs at the various markets during January, compared with January, 1932, in tons, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1933	1932	1933	1932
*Baltimore ..	2,101	1,767	.....	.....
*Boston	439	139	.....	.....
*Chicago	10,930	13,023	27,995	28,427
*Kansas City ..	1,680	1,960	19,900	17,940
*Milwaukee	180	270	4,200	4,940
*Minneapolis ..	860	1,748	65
*Peoria	9,880	10,860	8,240	11,095

*Millfeed. †Bran and shorts.



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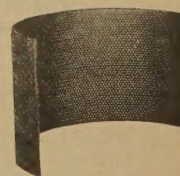
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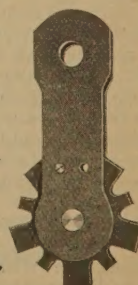
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Wagon Loads Received has columns headed: "Month, Day, Name, Kind, Gross and Tare, Net Pounds, Bushels, Pounds, Price, Dollars and Cents, Remarks." It has 200 pages, size $9\frac{1}{4} \times 12$ inches, and room for 4,000 loads. Printed on linen ledger paper, with strong cloth covers and keratol corners and back. Shipping weight, 2 lbs. Order Form 380. Price \$2.50.

Receiving and Stock Book. Many dealers prefer to keep each kind of grain received from farmers in separate columns so each day's receipts may be easily totaled. This book is designed for this purpose. It contains 200 pages, size $9\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ inches, and will accommodate 4,000 loads. Well bound in black cloth and keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, $2\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. Order Form 321. Price \$2.50.

Grain Receiving Ledger is an indexed book especially adapted for keeping individual accounts with farmer patrons. Each page is $8\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{2}$ inches, numbered and ruled for 44 entries. Ledger paper and well bound in cloth with keratol back and corners. 228 pages. Shipping weight, 3 lbs. Order Form 43. Price, \$3.50.

Form No. 43 XX contains double the number of pages. Shipping weight $4\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Price, \$5.50.

Grain Scale Book is designed to assign separate pages to each customer and their names can be indexed so their accounts can be quickly located. It contains 252 numbered pages, of high grade linen ledger paper. Each page is $10\frac{1}{2} \times 15\frac{1}{2}$ inches, will accommodate 41 wagon loads and it has a 28-page index. Well bound with cloth and keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, $4\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Order Form 23. Price, \$4.00.

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Grain Shipping Record Books

Record of Cars Shipped. This form enables country shippers to keep a complete record of each car of grain shipped from any station, or to any firm. It has the following column headings: Date Sold, Date Shipped, Car Number, Initials, To Whom Sold, Destination, Grain, Grade Sold, Their Inspection, Discount, Amount Freight, Our Weight Bushels, Destination Bushels, Over, Short, Price, Amount Freight, Other Charges, Remarks. The book contains 80 double pages of ledger paper, size $9\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ inches, and has spaces for recording 2,320 carloads. Well bound in heavy cloth with keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Order Form No. 385. Price \$3.00.

Sales, Shipments and Returns. Is designed to save time and prevent errors. The pages are used double. The left hand pages are ruled for information regarding "Sales" and "Shipments"; the right hand for "Returns". The column headings enable you to make complete records for each transaction. The book contains 80 double pages, and index of ledger paper, size $10\frac{1}{2} \times 16$ inches, will accommodate records for 2,200 cars. Bound in heavy canvas with keratol corners. Shipping weight, $3\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. Order Form 14AA. Price \$3.75.

Grain Shipping Ledger for keeping a complete record of the shipments of 5,000 cars. Facing pages are given to each firm to whom you ship and page is indexed. This book contains 80 double pages of ledger paper with 16-page index, size, $10\frac{1}{2} \times 15\frac{1}{2}$ inches, well bound with cloth covers and keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, 4 lbs. Order Form No. 24. Price, \$3.25.

Shippers Record Book. This book is designed to save labor in handling grain shipping accounts and gives a complete record of each car shipped. Its 80 double pages of ledger paper, size $9\frac{1}{4} \times 12$ inches, provide spaces for 2,320 carloads. Wide columns provide for the complete record of all important facts of such transactions under their respective heads. Bound in heavy cloth with keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Order Form 20. Price \$3.00.

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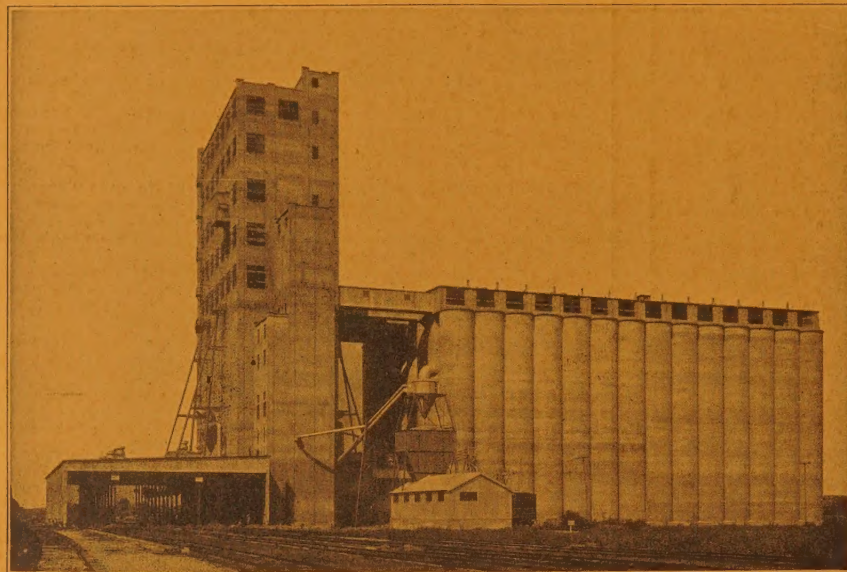
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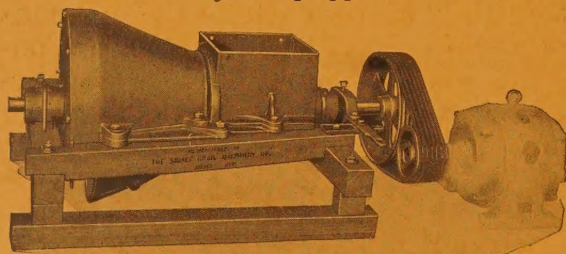
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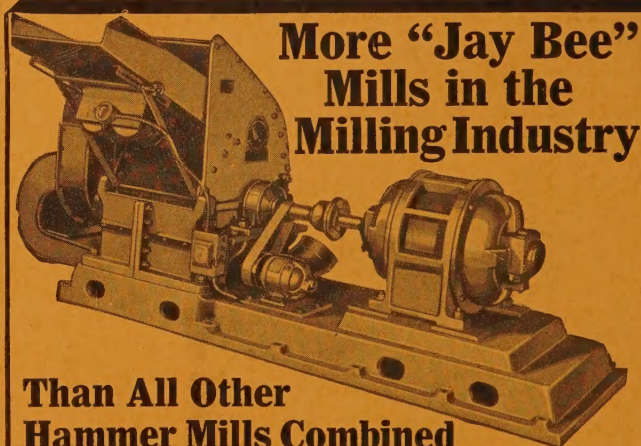
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